

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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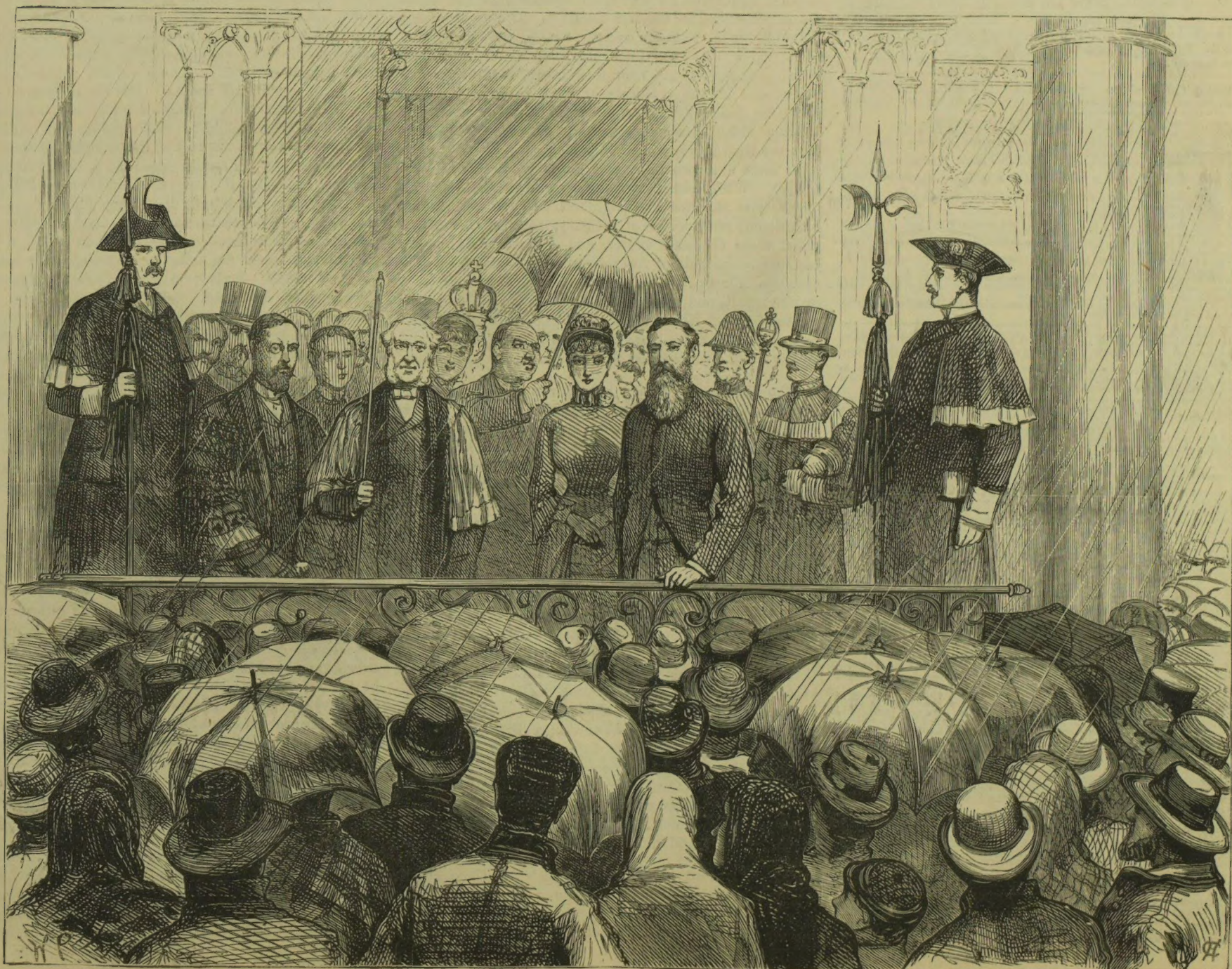
No. 2262.—VOL. LXXXI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6d.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: ARAB AND NEGRO COAL-HEAVERS AT PORT SAID.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT FESTIVAL: PROCLAIMING THE GUILD AT THE TOWNHALL.

BIRTH.

On the 26th ult., at Svea Lodge, Leamington, the wife of the Rev. J. Aldwell Nicholson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On May 16, at Christ Church, Hawthorn, by the Rev. William Wood, John L. Wilson, H.M. Customs, Melbourne, Australia, to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Hon. James Henry.

DEATHS.

On July 13, at Valparaiso, Thomas Morris McLaughlin, in the 83rd year of his age.

On the 25th ult., at 31, High-street, Lewes, Sussex, William Duke Tidd Tichhurst, late Surgeon-Major Bombay Army, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 28th ult., at Southampton, David Alexander Gordon of Culvennan, late of Greenlaw and Rifle Brigade.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—On and after SEPT. 1 next the following EXPRESS SERVICE OF TRAINS will run between LIVERPOOL-STREET and other Stations on the Great Eastern Railway and the NORTH:—

DOWN.—WEEK DAYS.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
London (Liverpool-street) ..	dep. 9 5	11 0	2 10	5 15
Cambridge ..	10 25	12 25	3 35	6 40
Harwich ..	10 30	12 30	3 40	6 45
Ipswich ..	9 10	10 23	—	4 35
Bury St. Edmund's ..	9 33	11 36	—	5 30
Newmarket ..	10 2	12 17	—	6 12
Yarmouth ..	8 10	10 20	1 20	3 43
Lowestoft ..	7 12	10 5	1 5	3 25
Norwich ..	8 50	11 15	1 50	4 40
Thetford ..	9 50	12 13	—	5 50
Ely ..	10 31	12 33	3 55	7 5
Wisbech ..	11 31	11 50	—	6 0
March ..	11 14	1 16	4 22	7 29
Spalding ..	11 42	1 44	4 50	7 57
Sleaford ..	12 8	2 10	5 16	8 21
Lincoln ..	12 40	2 42	5 48	8 52
Gainsborough ..	1 4	3 2	6 8	—
Doncaster ..	arr. 1 39	3 30	6 36	—

UP.—WEEK DAYS.				
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Doncaster ..	dep. 8 10	1 57	4 22	—
Gainsborough ..	8 38	2 5	4 50	—
Lincoln ..	5 35	9 1	2 28	5 13
Sleaford ..	6 27	9 32	2 59	5 44
Spalding ..	7 10	10 33	3 21	6 11
March ..	7 57	10 46	3 55	6 38
Wisbech ..	arr. 7 57	—	4 7	7 47
Ely ..	10 17	12 15	4 36	8 24
Thetford ..	8 22	10 47	4 16	6 50
Norwich ..	arr. 9 45	11 53	5 25	7 45
Lowestoft ..	10 38	1 0	6 20	8 45
Yarmouth ..	11 57	2 12	7 0	9 40
Newmarket ..	9 46	11 17	5 15	—
Bury St. Edmund's ..	10 34	12 0	—	7 53
Ipswich ..	11 33	1 17	—	8 35
Harwich ..	—	2 30	—	9 15
Cambridge ..	dep. 8 51	11 17	4 45	7 30
Liverpool-street ..	arr. 10 15	12 37	6 10	8 48

The Trains from Doncaster will have attached to them one or more Through Carriages for the convenience of Passengers leaving England by the "Peninsular and Oriental," the "Orient," the "Royal Mail," "British India," and other lines of Steamers starting from the Royal Albert Dock.

These Carriages will be run into the Docks, where there are four Stations. Passengers can alight at the Station nearest to the berth where any particular Ship lies, and walk direct on board.

Through Carriages will be attached also to the Down Trains to Doncaster for the convenience of Passengers arriving at the Royal Albert Dock from abroad and proceeding to the North via Lincoln and Doncaster, upon application to the Great Eastern Railway Company's Agent, who will be in attendance on the arrival of all large Ships.

Inside the Dock a First-Class Hotel has been provided by the Dock Company for the accommodation of Passengers embarking and disembarking, and of persons desirous of meeting or taking leave of their friends.

There is a frequent Service of Trains between the Liverpool-street Station and the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and South-Eastern Railways via the East London Line.

Bishopsgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway is connected with the Liverpool-street station by means of a Subway.

Through bookings to all the principal towns beyond Doncaster from the principal Station on the Great Eastern Railway.

For Train Service of the Great Northern, North-Eastern and Lancashire and Yorkshire Companies, to and from Doncaster, see Time Books.

Passengers leaving Doncaster by the 4.32 p.m. Train will reach Harwich in time for the Steamers leaving there the same evening for Antwerp and Rotterdam. A Through Carriage will run alongside the Steamers.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.
London, August, 1882.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—Seaside.—The SUMMER SERVICE OF FAST TRAINS is now running to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer.

Two Months, fortnightly, and Friday or Saturday to Monday (first, second, and third class) Tickets are issued by all railway stations at reduced fares.

For full particulars, see Handbills and Time Tables.

WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.
London, August, 1882.

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED

EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.

From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.30 p.m. and 5.45 p.m.

This new Train, specially constructed and specially fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, contains, each over 58 ft. in length.

The Car "Beatrice" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.

The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.

The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.

The Car "Maud" is appropriated for Smoking.

The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's Incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.

Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for servants is also provided in one of the Cars.

The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.

There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.

There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class

Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Tickets, 10s.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.

PARIS.—SHORTEST CHEAPEST ROUTE.—Via

NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.

DAY SERVICE.—Every Weekday morning.

NIGHT SERVICE.—Leaving Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. every Weekday.

FARES.—London to Paris and Back—1st Class. 2nd Class.

Available for Return within One Month .. £2 15 0 .. £1 10 0

Third Class Return Tickets (by the Night Service), 30s.

A Through Conductor will accompany the Passengers by the Special Day Service throughout to Paris, and vice versa.

Powerful paddle steamers, with excellent cabins, &c.

Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.

TICKETS and every information at the Brighton

Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand

Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; also at the

Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO TOURISTS.—LUCERNE and

ITALY.—The Navigation of this beautiful Lake continues as usual, notwithstanding the opening of the St. Gothard Railway, with its fifty-six tunnels,

measuring forty-one kilometres, or about one-fifth the entire line. There are eight

Steam-boat Services daily between Lucerne and Fluelen, corresponding with all

trains. Also for passengers to cross the Furka-Oberalp, Spilgen, &c.

Tourists from Italy should take their tickets to Chiasso, and thence to Fluelen,

as direct tickets from Milan to Fluelen are not delivered; travellers consequently have

to pay direct to Lucerne. Ample time is afforded at Chiasso (twenty minutes) to

procure tickets. First-class diners and breakfasts on board these boats, traversing in

daylight, surrounded by mountain scenery and pure air. What is it of the "Tunnel"

Railway, one alone of which measures fifteen kilometres, say eleven miles. The

express train takes eight hours, out of which one and three-quarter hours is spent in

glorious tunnels and the almost suffocating smoke from the locomotives. Prospects

of the Lake Navigation Company, Lucerne.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The most

direct, rapid, picturesque, and magnificent route from London to Italy. Three

Express Trains daily from Calais and Ostend. London to Lucerne 33 hours; Milan,

50 hours to Rome; 42 hours 20 minutes to Venice. Time Tables of Chatham and

Dover, South-Eastern, and Great Eastern Railways.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST

LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all

his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s.

THE LION AT HOME. By ROSA BONHEUR.—This

Marvellous Picture is now being Exhibited by Messrs. Gladwell Brothers at

the City of London Fine-Art Gallery, 20 and 21, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

Admission, One Shilling. By Royal Command, this Picture has been exhibited to

her Majesty the Queen; and, by special Desire, to their Royal Highnesses the Prince

and Princess of Wales.

THEATRE MONTE CARLO.

from JAN. 15 to MARCH 15, 1883.

LYRICAL REPRESENTATIONS

(French).

LES NOCES DE FIGARO,

LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,

FAUST,

VIOLETTA,

MIGNON,

GALATHEE,

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

LA FILLE DU RÉGIMENT,

LE DOMINO NOIR,

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS.

ARTISTS ENGAGED.

Madame VAN ZANDT,

Madame HENRIKONN,

Madame HAMAN,

Madame ENALLEY,

Madame FRAUDIN,

Madame MANSOUR,

Madame S FUAIDA,

Monsieur MAUREL,

Monsieur TALAZAC,

Monsieur DUFRIEHE,

Monsieur PLANCON.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL FRUIT and FLOWER
SHOW, to be held in the Waverley Market, Edinburgh (adjoining Waverley Station, North British Railway), on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, SEPT. 13 and 14.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE
for SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, will contain a full Special Report of the above Show.
Price 5d.; post-free, 5d.

41, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.
May be ordered of all Newsagents; and at the Railway Bookstalls.
Agents for Scotland:
Messrs. MENZIES and Co.,
Edinburgh and Glasgow.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.

Seventeenth consecutive year.

Great success of those inimitable drolls,

THE TWO MACS.

Who will appear at every Day and Night Performance.

Tickets for all parts can be secured at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. Fanteuilis,
5s. Sofa Stalls, 3s. 7d. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

IMPERIAL THEATRE.—MRS. LANGTRY will appear

for TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, being her LAST APPEARANCE in ENGLAND

previous to her departure for America, commencing SATURDAY, SEPT. 16. The

Box-Office will be opened Sept. 9.

LYCEUM.—ROMEO and JULIET.—TO-NIGHT,

at a Quarter to Eight, 15th time—Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen

Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling. Box-office (Mr. Horst) open daily from 10 to 5.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

The news from Egypt has, for the present, ceased to be exciting. In the latter days of August it was not difficult for our troops to vanquish Arabi's advanced guard in the field, and scatter his infantry by the irresistible charge of our Cavalry Brigade. Since then the enemy has not shown himself, but has been fortifying his position, and Sir Garnet Wolseley has had to face less yielding foes. To ensure an adequate water supply, abundant food, protection against overpowering heat and insidious disease, and to provide transport sufficient for the needs of some 12,000 soldiers across an arid desert without native labour, and along a railway that has had to be reconstructed—these have been some of the heavy responsibilities that have weighed upon the British Commander-in-Chief in the last ten days. During this long interval, in a military sense, Arabi has had time to multiply his formidable defences at Tel-el-Kebir, to bring reinforcements from Kafr Dowr, and to draw to the utmost on the resources of the country behind him, which he holds firmly in his grip. The delay of our military chiefs, however necessary, is very serious. But an army that is proposing to advance across a sandy desert must have a secure base, and be able to march forward safely. With adequate supplies, and a corps-d'armée which now includes the Highland Brigade and Indian contingent, sixty pieces of artillery, some of them siege guns, three thousand sabres, and a Naval Brigade, the task before our gallant and patient men is still very formidable. Sir Garnet Wolseley must move forward to a certain result, and the grand assault upon the intrenchments of Tel-el-Kebir, unless by skilful strategy they can be turned, should be, and probably will be, crushing and decisive, and open the way to a rapid advance upon Cairo.

The British expedition has now a most unwelcome ally. After prolonged and inexcusable delays, during which our Government, no doubt, would, if they could, have repudiated any arrangement, the Sultan has signed the military Convention with England, which obliges him to proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel, and enables him to dispatch an Ottoman contingent to Port Said; the proposal to land them at Alexandria having been abandoned. At the entrance to the Suez Canal the Turkish troops will be under the guns of our ironclads, and unable to move save with the formal consent of Sir Garnet Wolseley. It may be that there will be "genuine and harmonious co-operation," as the Porte promises, between the English and the Turks. Possibly Moukhtar Pasha will be compelled to observe a "masterly inactivity"; but the fact that our Government are in possession of documentary evidence of the Sultan's connivance with Arabi throughout, will place our military officers on their guard. His Majesty is said to desire that our mutual relations should be as intimate as during the Crimean war. But he was not then open to the suspicion of double-dealing. The acceptance of the Convention by the Porte is a political rather than a military necessity, inasmuch as it gives Turkey a *locus standi* when a final diplomatic settlement will be under consideration.

Another event has occurred which for the moment seemed to overcloud our prospects in the East. India is said to be the birthplace of cholera, and Egypt its gateway to Europe. Hence the existence of an Inter-

national Sanitary Commission at Alexandria to prevent the passage of the infection through the Suez Canal. One or two cases of cholera on board a Bombay pilgrim ship which arrived at Aden induced the Sanitary Council, with suspicious alacrity, to order a quarantine of all vessels arriving from those ports. Lord Granville vigorously protested against a decision which would have applied to all the transports arriving from Bombay; and the Council, to the disgust of many Continental journals, which were pleased to see a new obstacle raised to the speedy success of the British expedition, was obliged to remove the interdict on ships arriving from Bombay and Aden, provided proper precautions were taken. This deadly scourge has been very fatal in the Philippine Islands, where some 300 persons are said to have daily fallen victims to it, and a case is said to have occurred as far west as Tangier. But, in point of fact, cholera is never absent from Asia, especially our Eastern Empire, and no Government can have so much interest in keeping it out of Egypt by rigid precautions as our own.

Ireland has had to go through a new and trying ordeal. Scarcely had the discontent of the Royal Constabulary in various districts been allayed by a compromise with the Government relative to their pay, than the grievances of the Dublin police came to a head. A meeting of more than two hundred, held, contrary to express orders, to protest against their treatment, was followed by their summary dismissal from the service. The entire force in the Irish capital, with the exception of its officers, having resigned, the city was placed in charge of the military, and, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, special constables were sworn in to preserve the peace. On Friday, and again on Saturday and Sunday nights last, Dublin was the scene of disgraceful riots, the special constables being the object of the malignity of the mob, which was several times charged by the military. Happily, though many persons were injured and some property destroyed, no lives were lost. The firmness of Lord Spencer proved to be sound policy. The police who had resigned promptly returned to their duty, and their dismissed comrades have since sent a memorial to the Viceroy confessing that they had been "guilty of a gross breach of discipline," and humbly asking to be reinstated. His Lordship has promised to consider each case on its merits, and to restore such of the memorialists as deserve it. Dublin—no thanks, however, to Lord Mayor Dawson, who has done nothing to effectively support the Executive—is now tranquil; while throughout Ireland in general the decrease of crime and outrage, owing perhaps to recent preventive legislation, is most gratifying.

"Proud Preston" has been this week *en fête* in honour of its Guild Merchant, as it is called—a local festival which, as our readers are aware, comes round only once in twenty years. Great preparations were made for this unique celebration, and the expected presence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany at some of the pageants seemed to ensure a brilliant success. But the recurrence of his chronic indisposition, though happily not serious, has obliged Prince Leopold to remain perforce in retirement at Osborne, and, at the wish of our thoughtful Queen, the Duke of Cambridge kindly consented to be his substitute. Preston Guild, like the Companies of the City of London, has a history stretching back into the remote past. Since 1329—five centuries and a half ago—its chief magistrate on these occasions has been called a Guild Mayor, and each name is to be found duly recorded on the Guild Rolls. Although many Lancashire towns, like Liverpool and Manchester, have quite outstripped Proud Preston in enterprise and progress, though they cannot vie with it in venerable traditions, the whole county and its territorial magnates take an active interest in the festival. The trades processions and formalities of the Guild Court recall the past; but the gathering of Sunday-School children, the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Free Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, the opening or enlargement of Miller Park, the flower show, oratorio performance, and calico ball are essentially present-day festivities, and a pleasing record of modern progress and civilisation.

Not only the pageants of Preston, but—what is of more importance—the British harvest, has been, in a measure, dependent on skyey influences. In most Continental countries the crops are now garnered, and there the vicissitudes of the barometer are of less interest to the farmer than to the tourist. In the United Kingdom a considerable portion of the cereals has been secured. But over large breadths of country the crops are at the mercy of the weather, which we may hope, will mend in time to prevent serious injury. Settled sunshine even now would ensure greater abundance of the precious fruits of the earth than last year—a more bountiful supply of cereal and green crops. This view is confirmed by the elaborate estimates of M. Estienne of Marseilles, a great authority on the subject. From the detailed information given by this agricultural statistician, it would appear that the various growing crops in England were estimated to be little under the average; some being above. In Ireland the prospect is not so good as last year; in Scotland much superior. The chief corn-growing countries of Europe, except Spain, boast of a good harvest; and in America the wheat crop is the best ever gathered.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

When I was a boy, some three-and-forty years ago, at a French public school, my school-fellows—there were some hundreds of them—were in the habit of pulling my hair, pinching the fleshiest portions of my arms, kicking my shins, treading on my toes, shaking their fists in my face, and saluting me as “Rosbif,” “Pomme de terre,” “John Boule,” and “Goddam,” for the alleged reasons that the Emperor Napoleon was betrayed by Marshal Grouchy at the battle of Waterloo; that Lieut.-General Sir Hudson Lowe (incited by Pitt, Cobourg, and Castlereagh), in sheer malignity and spite, systematically deprived the Exile of Longwood of body linen, coffee, newspapers, and blacking; that “English gold” had backed up the insurgents of La Vendée and the rioters of the Rue Transnonain; that Abd-el-Kader was a paid agent of Lord Palmerston; and that the wish dearest to the heart of Perfidious Albion was to poison M. Adolphe Thiers, dethrone King Louis Philippe, seize upon Pondicherry, and “convert the Mediterranean into an English lake.” My school-fellows were only doing in their fashion what was being done at the time by impassioned writers and speakers in the French press and the French Chambers. France was suffering from a severe attack of Anglophobia; that was all.

The malady in question seems to be disagreeably prevalent among our gallant neighbours just now; and the lying reports circulated by the agents of the Suez Canal Company, imputing acts of wanton barbarity—firing on women and children, and so forth—to British naval officers in Egypt, are precisely on a par with the lies which used to be told about England when I was young. I remember, in particular, an accusation to the effect that a British man-o'-war had deliberately fired on an hospital, in despite of the yellow flag flying on the building.

It is not only in France that envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness towards England are raging just now. I read in the *Times* from Madrid, under the date of Sept. 5, “The outbreak of Anglophobia does not diminish in virulence in the majority of Spanish prints.” Italy, it is notorious, is violently incensed against us. Germany cannot abide us, and Austria is quite shocked at our evil behaviour. Is any answer needed to this tissue of falsehood, calumny, and misrepresentation? Yes; I think that a very sufficing reply will be found to those who talk of the rapacity, the selfishness, and the inhumanity of England in a certain advertisement which, with the signature of “J. Whittaker Ellis, Lord Mayor,” has been issued from the Mansion House. There is a horrible famine in Iceland; a whole population, “including all animal life,” are in an absolute state of starvation; so, under the gracious patronage of the Princess of Wales, a Committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, and comprising among its members the Danish and American Ministers, the Duke of Devonshire, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Beresford Hope, and Mr. William Morris, has been formed to help the starving thousands in Iceland, and, in the first place, to send them out a ship laden with provisions and fodder. For the cattle and the dogs and cats, as well as the men, women, and children in Iceland are starving. The vessel which is to take out the good things might be appropriately rechristened “The Perfidious Albion.”

“Crummles is not a Prussian,” the paragraph writer in the Portsmouth newspaper, who was a friend of the worthy manager of the Theatre Royal, took care to inform his readers. No; Mr. Vincent Crummles, in “Nicholas Nickleby,” was not a Brandenburger; neither is Arabi Pasha a Spaniard. Nor is the hateful nuisance a Spaniard. Much less is he an Irishman. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* has discovered that Arabi is a Frenchman born, and that his name is Athanase Lambresenq. He has been a gymnast, an iron-master, the keeper of a dancing-bear (to the very gentlest of tunes, “Water Parted” or the “Minuet in Ariadne”), a donkey-driver, a hairdresser, a cook, and a confectioner. Gambling has been his rock ahead through life. I hope that the last part of the marvellous statement may be true; and that Sir Garnet Wolseley will soon force the bloodthirsty scamp to venture his last stake. It is fully time that Arabi were “played out.”

There is nothing new under the sun. Most of us are familiar with the terse apophthegm of M. Guizot touching the immensity of the British metropolis—“*Londres n'est plus une ville; c'est une province couverte de maisons.*” Only yesterday I was reading in “The Dramatists of the Restoration” a “low comedy” called “The Country Wit,” by John Crowne. In this play there is a dialogue between Sir Mannerly Shallow, a foolish country Baronet, and Booby, his man. Now mark:—

Sir Man. Well, did anyone ever see the like? What a brave place is this London! It is, as the song says, the finest city town that ever I saw in my life.

Booby. Oh, 'tis a brave place! 'Tis not a city; 'tis a great country, all o' houses.

Mem. At the period when M. Guizot was astonished at the size of London the population was under two millions. When John Crowne wrote his comedy there were between six and seven hundred thousand souls within the Bills of Mortality.

And must Sandown Castle go? I read in *Land* that the venerable fortalice built by the Eighth Harry as “a bulwark on the seacoast,” with stone walls twenty feet thick, is doomed to destruction. The War Department, it is stated, has sanctioned the removal of Sandown Castle on condition that the site, which may some day be found useful for strategic purposes, “remains the property of the Government.” The plea urged in justification of the demolition of the old stronghold is that the encroachments of the sea imperil its safety, and that “as a mere ruin it is better out of the way before the waves demolish it.” I confess that I fail to see the logic of this argument. If the encroaching sea menaces the

integrity of Sandown, it would be equally apt to wash away any new buildings erected on it; and what can be the strategic value of a site which may be here to-day and gone to-morrow?

Of course if Sandown Castle is in an altogether tumble-down state, it must go. The antiquaries may indeed heave a sigh, and even wipe away a tear, when they learn that the stones of the dismantled stronghold have been carted away to furnish part of the building materials of “a suitable residence” at Dover for the officer commanding the South-Eastern Military District. The military officer whose memory is most closely associated with old Sandown Castle, was the Parliamentary Colonel Hutchinson, who after the Restoration was cast into grim captivity in the old Castle, and died there. He was the hero of one of the most beautiful stories that you can find in the History of True Love. He became passionately enamoured of the lovely Lucy Apsley, daughter of the Lieutenant of the Tower, before he (the Colonel) had ever seen her, and merely from what he had heard about her from Lucy's schoolgirl sister.

Soon after Lucy was engaged to Mr. Hutchinson she fell ill of the smallpox, “which made her the most deformed person that could be seen for a great while after she recovered.” But the Puritan gentleman “was nothing troubled at it, but married her as soon as she was able to quit the chamber, when the priest and all who saw her were affrighted to look upon her; but Heaven recompensed his justice and constancy by restoring her (though she was longer than ordinary in recovering) as well as before.”

Mem. Lucy Apsley Hutchinson was born in the Tower, and was accustomed stoutly to aver that she knew the very room in the Bloody Tower in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in the butt of malmsey.

When next you make a pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral, take care that you do not scratch your name, or even scribble it with a pencil on the stonework of the sacred edifice. For committing such a silly piece of mischief, a young gentleman was last week fined twenty-eight shillings and sixpence by the Canterbury magistrates. And serve him right! The practice is wholly indefensible. But, to be thoroughly consistent, when you visit the field of Waterloo, and enter the ruined chapel of the Château of Hougoumont, refrain from scrawling your name on the whitewashed wall. Be equally prudent when, at Stratford-on-Avon, you are shown the room in the house in Henley-street where Shakespeare may possibly have been born. But, above all things, when you send your youthful son and heir to Eton, or Winchester, or Westminster, bid him refrain from carving his name on desk, or form, or panelled wainscot. Those bad boys of old, Byron, Sheridan, Canning, and so forth, were accustomed to do such things, but this is a Good Boy age; and you must keep your penknife in your pocket.

Mem. That which is a crime—and is justly punished as a crime—in one age, becomes a virtue in another era. Students of antiquity owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Bad Boys and mischievous “Arries” of Pompeii who were wont to disfigure the beautiful marble walls of the city with all kinds of idle graffiti, scrawled in chalk or coal, or hacked out with nails or knives. Some of these graffiti on the interior walls relate to purely domestic transactions, reminding us, after a lapse of seventeen centuries, how much lard was bought or how many tunics were sent to the wash—when a child or when a donkey was born.

Then there is the wall-scratched catalogue in the house in the Street of Fortune of the female slaves, and of the weight of wool which their stern overseer required them to spin as a day's work. Ueraclea, Maria, Januaria, Amaryllis, Vitalis, Florentina, Lalagia, Damalis, and Doris. These are the names of the fair spinsters. If my remembrance serves me correctly, the name of Lalagia (Horace's Lalage) also occurs in the famous graffiti from the wall of the Pompeian guard-room setting forth how the soldiers, including a certain African, fell out about Lalage, and how the African was killed. The African, as usual, went to the wall. Now, if aedility had done its duty strictly, these wall-scribbles would not have been tolerated in old Pompeii. But the Bad Boys went so far as even to scrawl election squibs on the door-jambs of the House of Pansa.

Public opinion in England has been horrified by the newspaper accounts of the tortures inflicted on the wretched Egyptians by the officials, not of Arabi, but of the Khedive. After the stories about the thumb-screws comes the following as a *bonne bouche*. It is a little domestic drama on board an Egyptian man-o'-war.

Four men, after being flogged, were tied in couples facing each other, and drawn up to the yard-arm on the port side. They were then lowered into the sea, dragged under the ship's bottom, and hauled on deck, by which time the men were nearly in a dying condition. The incident has created a profound sensation.

Barbarous Egyptians! It strikes me, nevertheless, that the particular act of barbarity committed in the harbour of Alexandria is only a very old-fashioned punishment formerly inflicted in the British Navy. It is “keelhauling.” Admiral Smyth, in his “Sailor's Word Book,” thus describes the process:—

The culprit was suspended by a rope from one fore yard-arm, attached to his back, with a weight upon his legs, and having another rope fastened to him, leading under the ship's bottom and through a block at the opposite yard-arm; he was then let fall into the sea, when, passing under the ship's bottom, he was hoisted up on the opposite side of the vessel to the other yard-arm.

Admiral Smyth (who seems to be of opinion that this devilish punishment was more frequently inflicted in the Dutch than in the English navy) says, that keelhauling has been aptly described as “under-going a great hard-ship.” The pun is as villainous as the practice. There is a terribly

graphic description of keelhauling in Captain Marryat's “Snarleyyow;” the victim being the wretched Smallbones.

In *re* Rotten Row, “W. V. H.” (Dollar) writes that there is a street with a similar name in Glasgow, near the old University, now cleared away to make room for a railway station, and is noticed in Lockhart's “Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk” as follows:—

It comes, I doubt not, from the same root with routine, and signifies nothing more than the row or street of procession. . . . The same name, derived from the same practice still subsisting, may be found in many towns in Germany. I remember in Ratisbonne, in particular, a *Rotten-gasse* close to the cathedral; and, indeed, all over Catholic Germany the *Dom-herr*, or Canon who takes the lead in processions, bears a title of the same etymology, that of *Rott-meister*.

I can only repeat that I saw Rotten Row marked as “Route du Roy” in a map of Hyde Park of the time of William III., which map was shown me nearly twenty years ago by a distinguished officer in the Royal Engineers. By-the-way, touching the derivation of street and road names, can any Liverpoolian correspondent enlighten me as to the meaning of “Stoneybatter,” which is or was a name of a street in Liverpool. “Bevis Marks” in London is sufficiently mysterious (is it really a corruption of Bury's Marks or Market?); but Stoneybatter, up to this writing, is to me inscrutable.

“Can you enlighten me,” writes “Senex,” “as to the origin of the expression ‘tit for tat.’” Mentally registering a vow that henceforward I will say no more about “tit for tat,” I will just mention that, according to Mr. J. Bellenden Ker, it is only the Dutch “dit vor dat,” this for that—equivalent to the Latin *quid pro quo*. No more of “tit for tat,” “hocus-pocus,” “helter-skelter,” “humpty-dumpty,” “topsy-turvy,” “harum-scarum,” “hodge-podge,” “hig-gledy-piggledy,” or “rusty-fusty.” That way madness lies.

Respecting the “armoured train” or “war steam-engine” which has been doing such good service in Egypt, a correspondent writes to me to say “that idea of a land steam-engine being armed and going to the battle front” was practically demonstrated so far back as 1853 by a deceased gentleman named Nash, a nephew of the famous General Maurice Nash de Lacy (or de Sacy?) of Grodno, who served under Suvaroff. A drawing of the war steam-engine was submitted to the English Government, “with the usual result of such submission”—that is to say, nothing came of it. In the following year, just before the outbreak of the Crimean War, a drawing of the war steam-engine was forwarded to the Emperor Napoleon III. From the Imperial Cabinet came a letter briefly thanking the inventor for his communication, and that was all. I have an indistinct recollection of some kind of “war steam-engine” having been used during the Civil War in America in 1862-3.

It is not by any means a promising sign of the times to have to witness a revival of the once chronic agitation against Tithes. It was fondly hoped that the Tithe Ghost had long since been laid in the Red Sea. Searching through a file of old newspapers the other day in quest of some mention of the “Seven Men of Preston,” who, headed by the still happily living Mr. Joseph Livesey, were the first to sign, in the autumn of the year 1832, the tee-total pledge, I came upon a whole string of tithe items, all relating to the year '32. At the Hexham Petty Sessions, in April, a glove manufacturer being summoned for not satisfying the demand of the tithe proctor, declared that “He durst as soon pay the tithe of his blood as the tithe of his property for such a vile purpose.” In Ireland insistence of tithes led to proceedings bearing a remarkable resemblance to the modern practice of “boycotting.” In Kerry, in the middle of July, a farmer had one hundred and sixty dairy cows which were left to sicken, madden, and die in the torrid summer weather, because no man or woman in the neighbourhood would milk the cows of a farmer who paid tithes.

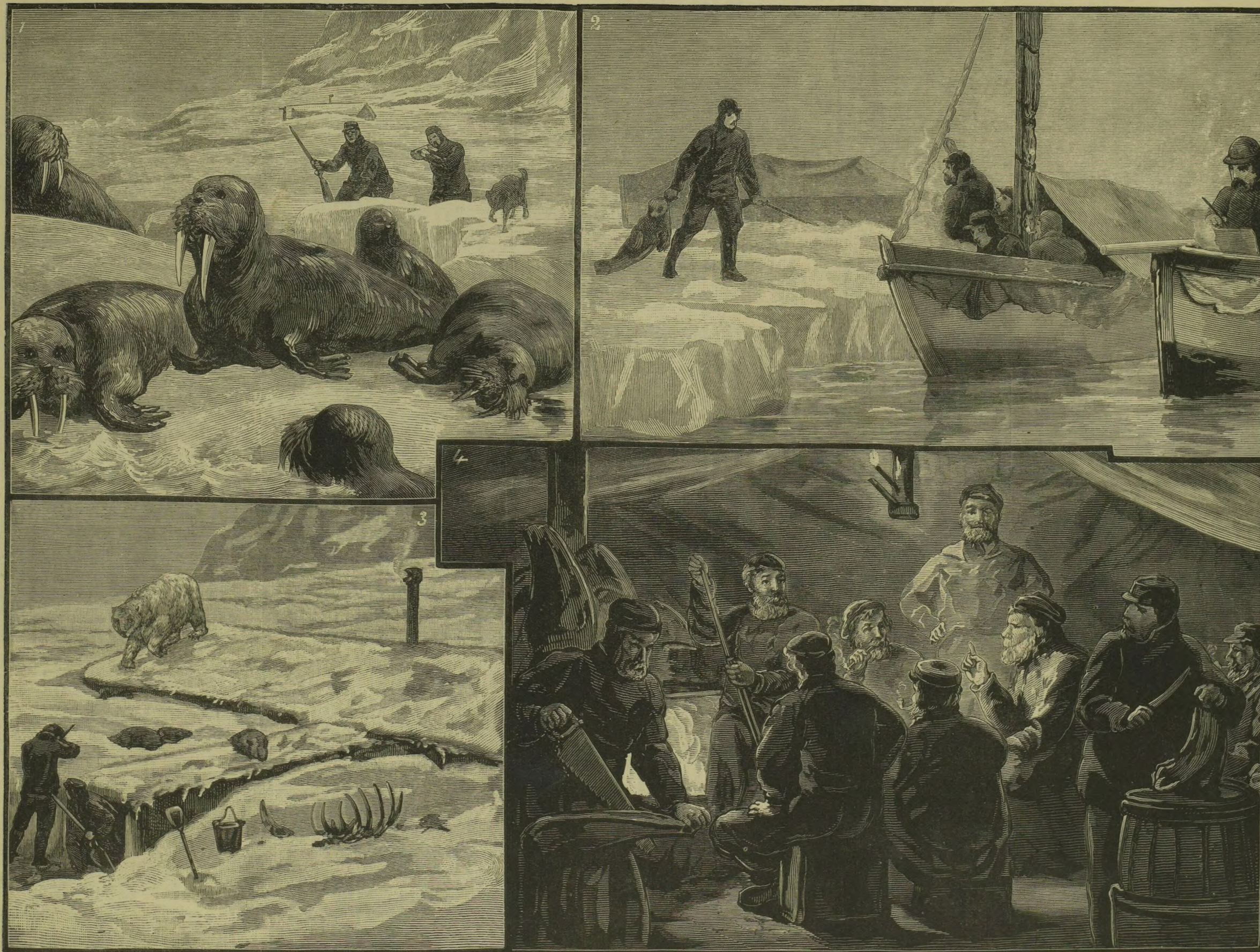
At Doneraile, in September, the peasantry rose *en masse* against tithes, and were shot down by the soldiery. At Castletownroche, in September, an attempt of the local clergyman to raise the tithe valuation led to another conflict between the military and the country people. Of the last, four were killed and fifteen wounded. At Mooncoin, in October, an attempt to collect arrears of tithes brought about another massacre, in which twelve peasants were shot dead by the police, one of the victims being a girl of seventeen.

The Irish Church is disestablished, and there are no more tithe-battles in the Distressful Island. But it must be more than forty years since the Tithe Commission for England and Wales was established; and it was thought that long ago the Tithes Commissioners had succeeded in smoothing away the asperities of the tithing system. Yet, here we are in the midst of a new and fierce controversy about extraordinary tithes. Beshrew extraordinary tithes! The clergy of the Established Church are, of course, entitled to their due; but could there not be devised some means of paying them otherwise than by taxing those who do not belong to the Establishment as well as those who do?

Mem. I have a small collection of books on this disagreeable subject, including, of course, Selden's “History of Tithes.” One of the most curious is “An Essay on the Divine Right of Tithes” by the Rev. Charles Leslie, author of “A Short and Easy Way with the Deists.” The essay was originally published in 1700. The “remedy” which the Rev. Mr. Leslie proposes for the tithe grievances of his day is that all the tithes in the hands of the lay impropiators should be purchased by the State and restored to the Church, and that the Church in return should maintain, educate, and provide work for all the poor in the land. The poor's-rate amounted in 1700 to about one million per annum. G. A. S.



THE EIRA ARCTIC EXPEDITION: FOUNDERING OF THE EIRA, AUG. 21, 1881, OFF CAPE FLORA, FRANZ JOSEPH LAND.



1. Shooting Walrus.

2. Camp on the Ice.

3. A Visit from a Bear.

4. Interior of the Hut.

THE FIRA ARCTIC EXPIRATION: SKETCHES IN FRANZ JOSEPH LAND.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist who was lately with the British military force at Alexandria, left that place, with the Commander-in-Chief and the First Division of the Army, for Ismailia, in order to accompany the advance from that fresh base of operations towards Zagazig and the centre of Lower Egypt. Two of our principal Engravings this week are from his Sketches of the conflict that took place on Thursday, the 24th ult., in the advance of General Graham's Brigade, with the Household Cavalry, from Nefiche, near Ismailia, by way of Magfar and Mahuta, to Mahsameh or Maxama, the place of the enemy's first fortified encampment. This is ten or twelve miles west of Ismailia, on the line of the Fresh Water Canal and on the line of the railway from Ismailia to Zagazig. The advance of General Graham's Brigade, which was personally directed by Sir Garnet Wolseley, set forth from the Nefiche railway station, two miles from Ismailia, a place where the two branches of the Fresh Water Canal part, one supplying Ismailia, close at hand, while the other proceeds southward to Suez. A dam had been constructed across the Fresh Water Canal at Mahuta seven miles above, by Arabi Pasha, in order to deprive the British forces of this supply; and it was the special object of Sir Garnet Wolseley, in this advance on the 24th ult., to get possession of the canal at that place, and to remove the dam. For this purpose, General Graham led on an infantry brigade, mustering one thousand men, and consisting of three battalions, of the 84th and 46th regiments and the Marines, with the Household Cavalry—namely, the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 7th Dragoon Guards, under Major-General Drury Lowe; and with the Mounted Infantry, under Captain Hallam Parr, of the 13th regiment. He had also two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant Hickman. They drove in the enemy's outposts which they met between Magfar and Mahuta, and gained the dam over the Canal, after some little skirmishing early in the day, but were presently confronted by a large force of the enemy, stated to have been about ten thousand, with twelve guns of much heavier metal than those of our Horse Artillery. The first shell thrown by the enemy burst among the General's staff, as shown in our Artist's Sketch taken on the spot; a horse was killed, but happily none of the officers got any harm from the explosion of the projectile. The course of this action, with the nature of the ground upon which it was fought, may be understood from accounts given last week, aided by reference to the other Illustration, in which our Artist presents a general view of the engagement, showing the position of the infantry, exposed to the enemy's fire both in front and on their right flank. In this Engraving, the view being taken from the rear of our troops, the 46th regiment are shown to the right hand, in skirmishing order, all lying down to avoid the shells from the enemy, which pass over them; our own two guns are upon a knoll, in the middle of the view; and the 84th regiment are to the left hand, near the railway embankment; the enemy are spread all along the background. In the meanwhile, the Household Cavalry were led round to the rear of the enemy's position at Mahsameh, which they captured, together with five Krupp guns; and the arrival of the remainder of the troops of the First Division, under command of General Willis, enabled Sir Garnet Wolseley to secure the advance he had gained that day. On the next day, Friday, the 25th, he moved forward to Kassassin Lock, four miles beyond Mahsameh; and there, on the Monday following, the 28th, withstood a formidable attack from the enemy, which has already been related. It was not finally repelled till after nightfall, in the dark, when the Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards, and 7th Dragoon Guards drove the Egyptians from their guns and rode over their lines of infantry, by sheer weight and force of big men on big horses; and this is the subject of a drawing that forms our Extra Supplement. The Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Cavalry, has sent a telegram to Colonel Ewart, commanding the three squadrons which represent the Brigade in Egypt, expressing his sense of the admirable behaviour of the officers and men under his command in the recent actions against Arabi's forces. His Royal Highness states that he is gratified beyond measure at the gallantry displayed by the Brigade, the soldierly qualities of which are spoken of in such high terms by all who witnessed its performances in the field.

The arrival of the fleet of British ships of war and transports conveying troops at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, on Sunday, the 20th ult., is the subject of one of the Engravings in our Supplement, from a Sketch by Mr. Melton Prior, who was on board the steam-ship *Orient*. The departure of the *Orient*, in the afternoon of the same day, with the Scots Guards on board, from Port Said, to go up the Suez Maritime Canal to Ismailia, is represented in a Sketch by our second Artist, Mr. J. Schonberg; and Mr. Prior contributes a Sketch of the landing of the troops at Ismailia the next day. Mr. Schonberg had been sojourning at Port Said, as our readers are aware, many days before the occupation of that town by the British naval and military forces, and his Sketches of the attitude of the Egyptian garrison, under the command of Ibrahim Rushdi Pasha and of the native population, who appeared very hostile to the European residents will not have been overlooked. We add that in which he has delineated the sending away of the Egyptian soldiers as prisoners of war, on the evening of the 20th, when Port Said was in the power of the British authorities; and a sketch of some labouring men, either Nubians or Arabs, employed at Port Said to shovel up coal for the steam-vessels, and very well paid for their work.

No active movements in the campaign have taken place since our last weekly record of events; but Sir Garnet Wolseley is superintending the collection of stores at Ismailia, and the completion of transport arrangements for sending them to the front, preparatory to a further advance, with his whole force, against the great fortified position of Arabi Pasha at Tel-el-Kebir. The force now with him, consisting of the 1st Division, has been augmented by bringing from Alexandria the Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir A. Alison, consisting of 2,500 men, battalions of the Black Watch (42nd), the 2nd Highland Light Infantry (74th), the 1st Gordon Highlanders (75th), and the 1st Cameron Highlanders (79th). These troops have remained on board ship at Ismailia, until the stores placed there, or at the front, are sufficient for their use. The railway and the locomotive engines are in a very defective condition. General Sir E. Bruce Hamley, the second Divisional Commander, has also gone to Ismailia, leaving Sir Evelyn Wood in command of the small force at Alexandria and Ramleh. There has been some exchange of cannonading and bombarding there, with the enemy's advanced posts, and H. M. S. *Minotaur* has shelled one of the Aboukir Forts. Large bodies of Bedouin horse and foot hover in a threatening manner about the shores of Lake Mareotis, and approach the Fort of Meks. It is intended to let the sea into the half-dry bed of that lake, by cutting through the sandbank near the harbour of Alexandria. Rumours of conspiracy and intended insurrection in that city have caused much alarm. Sentence of death has been passed on the man who killed Messrs. Robinson and Dobson, in the outbreak of Sunday, June 11, and other trials are proceeding at Alexandria.

The British army in Egypt is now to be increased by sending out four thousand more troops from England. The Military Convention with the Sultan has at length been settled at Constantinople; the Turkish troops, not to exceed six thousand, are to land at Port Said, under command of Dervish Pasha, with Baker Pasha (formerly Colonel Valentine Baker) second in command. The Sultan has issued a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha to be a rebel, and enjoining the people of Egypt to obey the Khedive.

THE EIRA ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The anxiety that had been felt, during several months past, concerning the fate of Mr. B. Leigh Smith with his companions and crew in the *Eira*, a steam-vessel equipped by that gentleman, last summer, to explore the coasts of Franz Joseph Land, beyond Nova Zembla, and the Arctic Ocean north of Asia, was happily relieved a fortnight ago. The steamer *Hope*, which had been sent out, under the command of Captain Sir Allen Young, to search for the *Eira* or those who belonged to her, then returned to Scotland, bringing Mr. Leigh Smith and all the company of the *Eira*, twenty-five in number, safe and sound. They had been found by Sir Allen Young on the shore of Matotchkin Strait or Sound, Nova Zembla, having crossed over to that country from Cape Flora, Franz Joseph Land, after the foundering of the *Eira* in August last year. We have been furnished with Sketches illustrating the chief incidents in Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic expedition, and his escape and rescue. The following account of the subject is supplied to us by Sir Allen Young:—

The *Eira* left Peterhead on June 14, 1881, and reached Franz Joseph Land on July 23, after some difficulty in passing through pack ice. Attempts were then made to navigate to the north-westward, along the coast of Franz Joseph Land; but being as yet too early in the season, and finding the ice close in that direction, the *Eira* turned to the eastward to endeavour to follow the coast on that side, with the idea that there was a chance of meeting with the missing Arctic exploring yacht *Jeannette*, from Behring's Strait, the vessel dispatched by Mr. Bennett, of New York. Several bays were entered, and a small wooden hut was erected in *Eira* Harbour, with the intention of eventually placing some stores in it, to aid in future exploration. Being unable to pass beyond Barents Hook, the *Eira* was made fast to the land ice off Cape Flora, and was lying in that position when, on Aug. 21, the pack ice came in, and she was so severely nipped that all hopes of saving her had to be abandoned. (Our Illustration represents the foundering of the *Eira*.) Barely two hours elapsed from the time of the first alarm until the ship went down under the ice. Every exertion had in the meantime been made to save the ship; and such stores as were at hand, with the boats, bedding, and other articles, were thrown out upon the ice. Some of the sails were also cut away, and with these the crew were enabled to erect a temporary tent on the scene of the disaster.

Next morning the crew moved to the land, and the tent was placed on a low point at Cape Flora. They began to build a hut of stones and turf, covered with sails saved from the wreck. As there appeared to be no chance of escape until the following spring, every effort was made to kill game for subsistence through the coming winter. About three hundredweight of biscuit, six barrels of flour, and some preserved vegetables had been saved from the ship, besides some rum, tea, sugar, and tobacco. The hut, as represented in our Engraving, measured 38 ft. long by 12 ft. broad, and under this shelter twenty-five men passed the long and dreary winter. Bears and walrus were killed at every opportunity, and during the winter bears were frequently shot upon the roof and at the very door of the hut. Walrus were seen occasionally at the edge of the fast ice, when the north-west winds had loosened the pack; and the faithful dog Bob often discovered them, and led the men off to where they were lying. The Arctic winter passed away without any serious sickness; thirty-six bears and twenty-nine walrus were killed and eaten, and their oil was also used to cook the food and to light the hut. The men had made winter boots with soles of plaited rope yarns and canvas tops, and had also made up some warm clothing from strong cloth which had been saved. In March the game was very scarce, but bears returned towards the end of the month, and at the latter part of April the birds again began to revisit the land, and afforded a welcome addition to the food of the shipwrecked mariners.

In June preparations were commenced for the attempt to escape to Nova Zembla in their boats. Tents were constructed from the sails off the roof, and light boat sails were made from table-cloths saved from the wreck.

On June 21, a north-west gale having blown off the sea ice, the boats were dragged to the water, distant half a mile, and were launched into it with three cheers, and they sailed away over eighty miles of open water, the gale having driven the ice that distance off the land. The solid pack was then met; the boats were hauled on to the ice, and no further progress could be made until July 1. The ice then again began to slacken, and the boats were able to proceed slowly southward through narrow leads and pools; being dragged over the neck of ice, and camping whenever the ice closed upon them.

After six weeks of constant toil and hardship the open water was reached in lat. 73 deg. 20 min., and the boats bore away with a south-west gale and a heavy thunderstorm towards the coast of Nova Zembla, distant seventy miles to the eastward. They fortunately escaped injury during the gale, and on the evening of Aug. 2, twenty-four hours after leaving the ice, they reached the land and entered a bay at the entrance to Matotchkin Strait. Here they saw the cairn and staff on which Sir Allen Young had left a letter for their guidance as to the provisions deposited for their use upon the coast, also stating his own movements, and indicating the spot where the *Hope* was then lying, only one mile distant, although she was hidden at the time by the point of land on which the cairn stood. But, at this moment, a dense fog came on, and the boats were hurriedly drawn up on the nearest beach. Mr. Leigh Smith intending to visit the cairn directly the weather cleared.

Exhausted with their exertions, the *Eira*'s crew slept well that night in their drenched clothes, little dreaming that the *Hope*, with the Willem Barents in company, were so close by, and assistance so near at hand. Their extreme joy may be imagined when, in the morning, the ships were discovered, and boats were immediately sent to meet them. On the *Eira*'s people arriving on board the *Hope*, they were received by Sir Allen Young, his officers, and ship's company, and also by Sir Gore Booth and Mr. Grant, whose vessel, the *Kara*, was lying farther up the Strait. The *Eira*'s party were immediately berthed on board the *Hope*, according to their rank and rating, and were supplied with clothing and everything necessary for their comfort and nourishment after their long and perilous adventures. The *Hope*, having now fulfilled the mission on which she was dispatched, was immediately prepared for sea on her homeward voyage. She finally left Nova Zembla on Aug. 6, and, after a somewhat stormy passage, Sir Allen Young had the satisfaction of landing the *Eira*'s crew safely at Aberdeen on Aug. 20, and restoring them to their homes and families.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Our last week's notice adverted to the production of the Festival novelties, of which further mention must now be made, beginning with the earliest—Sir Julius Benedict's dramatic cantata, "*Graziella*,"—which, as already recorded, was conducted by the composer, and very favourably received. The book is by Mr. Henry Hersee, who has not—as it has been stated—borrowed the entire subject from Lamartine, being only indebted for a slight incident to that author. The scene is laid in a fishing village on the cliffs at Procida, the action taking place about the end of last century. *Graziella*, the daughter of Gennaro, a fisherman, is beloved by Renzo (who follows the same calling), and by Alonzo, apparently a poor artist student, but, in reality, a young Venetian noble. Gratitude to Renzo for his preservation of her father from shipwreck induces *Graziella* to plight her troth to the first-named lover, although feeling a preference for the other. This coming to the knowledge of Renzo, he generously frees *Graziella* from her vow. Alonzo, having to gain his mother's consent, departs for Venice to obtain it, accompanied by Renzo, who determines to join the army. The required consent is withheld, and *Graziella* takes the vows as a religious recluse. When irrevocably pledged to become a nun, Alonzo announces that all obstacles are removed; but it is too late, and the cantata ends with *Graziella*'s reception by the nuns, amid the despair of her father and her lover.

The music is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, and comprises much that is graceful, melodious, and characteristic, with that fluency of constructive art which might be expected from a composer of such skill and experience as Sir J. Benedict. Among the most effective pieces were the songs "*Lovers' vows*," "*When first I sought this lonely shore*," "*The ship that spreads her pinions*," and "*Come, Graziella*," all effectively sung, respectively, by Madame Marie Roze, Mr. F. King, Mr. Lloyd, and Madame Patey. Some of the concerted music is very dramatic, and the orchestral writing is skilfully varied.

The same concert included a performance of Mr. F. H. Cowen's graceful orchestral suite, "*The Language of the Flowers*," originally produced in London, and repeated with much success in various localities. It also pleased greatly on this occasion, and the fifth number was encored.

The chief novelty of the festival was M. Gounod's oratorio, "*The Redemption*," the text of which, as already stated, has been compiled from the Scriptures by the composer; the English version having been judiciously rendered by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The greater portion of the music for solo voices consists of recitative passages for the narrators who serve to link together the events of the sacred narrative. It is, perhaps, to be regretted that, as the performance had the benefit of the co-operation of Madame Albani, there should be so little prominence given to the principal soprano. The chief features in this respect are the solos associated with the choruses, "*From Thy love as a Father*" and "*Lovely appear*." Those movements are among the most charming in the whole oratorio, and produced a marked impression. Other instances of Madame Albani's pure voice and refined style were offered by her rendering of the leading part in some of the concerted music. Perhaps the most effective piece in the oratorio is the great scene of the March to Calvary, with its brilliant and varied orchestral writing, and the skilful introduction, for chorus, of the old hymn of the Catholic liturgy, "*Vexilla Regis prodeunt*," the chant of the "*Stabat Mater*"—from the same source—being also happily introduced in the beautiful music of the scene of Mary at the foot of the Cross.

It is certainly in the choral and orchestral details that M. Gounod's work presents the strongest claims for admiration. In the first respect—besides the choruses already specified—may be particularised the several passages for the celestial choir; the pathetic movements (associated with solo quartet) "*O my vineyard*" and "*Beside the cross*,"—the dramatic choral passages deriding the Saviour, the dignified and jubilant movement "*Unfold, ye portals*," the fine "*Hymn of the Apostles*" and the very effective choral music—at the close of the oratorio—which brings the work to a worthy climax. The orchestration is throughout worthy of M. Gounod's previous reputation as a consummate master of the art. The varied instrumental effects preserve from tediousness the passages assigned to the two narrators, which are mostly in monotone. An exquisite theme—or "*leit-motiv*"—recurs frequently as typical of the Redeemer; and always brings the suggestion of benign holiness.

In the vocal passages associated with the Saviour, the composer has shown commendable judgment in preserving throughout them a tone of calm and holy meekness, devoid of all tendency to the impulsive or demonstrative. These were very finely sung by Mr. Santley; the solos for Mary and the Angel having been admirably rendered by Madame Patey, and the principal narrative phrases by Mr. E. Lloyd and Signor Foli; some important soprano and baritone music having been artistically interpreted respectively by Madame Marie Roze and Mr. King. The subordinate passages for the impenitent thief were well sung by Mr. W. H. Cummings.

Like Bach, in his sacred music, Gounod has introduced chorales in several places; and the tuneful simplicity of these affords a good contrast to the florid and elaborate style which prevails elsewhere in the oratorio. If the work does not rise to the height of the sublime, it is unquestionably replete with charm and power, and reflects a tone of reverent earnestness which must be recognised, together with the thorough individuality of musical expression which specially belongs to the composer. The performance, admirably conducted by the composer, was of transcendent excellence, and the enthusiastic reception of the work by an audience that filled the Townhall to overflowing testified to the genuine success of "*The Redemption*." This was fully equalled on the closing night of the Festival, yesterday (Friday) week, when it was repeated under the same conditions as on the previous Wednesday morning. It is to be given at the Bristol Festival next month, and will soon be heard in many localities, its speedy performance in London being already in process of organisation.

The evening concert which followed the first production of Gounod's oratorio included another of the Festival novelties—Mr. A. R. Gaul's sacred cantata, "*The Holy City*," the performance of which was ably conducted by Mr. Stockley, the worthy local chorus-master. The composer is also a Birmingham professor, and is known as having produced some very effective part-songs. The cantata is written for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, the text being mostly taken from the Scriptures; and including Bonar's Hymn, "*No shadows yonder*," and Neale's "*For thee, O dear, dear country*," and a verse from Milton's "*Blest Pair of Sirens*." Although the music of "*The Holy City*" cannot be said to possess much originality or individuality, it manifests the training of a thorough musician, and is written with a thoughtful coherence, an earnestness of feeling, and a command of vocal and orchestral effect that promise well for Mr. Gaul's future efforts. Some of the airs pleased greatly, especially "*Eye hath not seen*,"—finely sung by Madame Trebelli, and encored—"These are they," "*Come, ye blessed*," and "*My soul is athirst*," excellently rendered, respectively, by Miss A. Williams, Madame



THE WAR IN EGYPT: HORSE GUARDS CHARGING THE ENEMY'S GUNS.

Patey, and Mr. Maas. The unaccompanied trio "At eventide" (by the three ladies just named) and the duet, "They shall hunger no more" (by Miss Williams and Madame Trebelli) were also appreciated. Some incidental baritone solo music was well rendered by Mr. King, and Miss E. Harris co-operated in the quartet in the first part. The two hymns and the Miltonic verse are set to agreeable music, and the chorus at the end of the first part, "Thine is the kingdom," and that at the close of the cantata, "Great and marvellous," proved very effective in performance.

The programme of the same evening included another novelty—an orchestral Serenade, by Mr. C. V. Stanford, who conducted its performance. It is in symphonic form, comprising an Allegro, a Scherzo, a Notturmo, and a Finale. Each portion contains some effective orchestral writing, with many signs of familiarity with the works of Beethoven and Schumann. The best portions are the Notturmo, the Intermezzo (this was encored), and the Finale.

The last of the Festival novelties were produced on the Thursday evening; the most important having been Herr Gade's dramatic cantata, "Psyche," which was conducted by himself, and met with an enthusiastic reception. The text is taken from a dramatic poem by the Danish author, Lobedanz, founded, as the title implies, on the well-known classical legend, which is somewhat freely treated—the English adaptation having been carefully made by the Rev. J. Troutbeck. The work opens with a short orchestral prelude, leading to an introduction illustrating Psyche's happiness in Hellas, "a country of sunlight and gladness," which are happily suggested in an effective choral movement. The first part of the cantata deals with Psyche in her solitary banishment under the wrath of Venus and the doom which assigns her as the spouse of a demon—the consolations of Zephyr and the Genii and the invisible chorus, the appearance of Eros, and his love duet with Psyche, and the soothing Hymeneal chorus of invisible spirits closing the first part, form a series of admirably contrasted effects which at once foreshadowed the success of the work. Part II. is occupied with the broken vow of Psyche and her separation from Eros; the music opening with a charmingly fanciful orchestral scherzo, a trio for Zephyr and Genii, and a chorus. The remainder of this portion comprises Psyche's lamentations, her passionate adjurations for the return of her lover; choral denunciations of woe, the re-appearance of Eros, his defiant appeal to Zeus, and a fine choral climax in praise of Eros. The action of Part III. takes place in the lower world. This division is brief, but contains some of the most characteristic music in the Cantata. The choral and orchestral writing is highly suggestive of the mysterious and unearthly; and the contrast between the anguish of Psyche and the impassibility of Proserpine is very dramatic, a fine contrast being obtained by the climax expressive of the renewed hope raised by the permission given by Proserpine for Psyche's departure from the realms of gloom. The fourth part opens with a beautiful air for Eros, "Still rests the morning twilight," the graceful melody of which derives additional effect from contrast with the gloom of the preceding music. The advent of new life and hope is charmingly expressed in the following duet for Psyche and Eros, which is one of the many notable features in the Cantata—full of interest in the varied expression of the vocal writing, and abounding in skilful effects in the richly coloured orchestral accompaniments. Choral greetings, with interspersed solos, another duet for the principal characters, and a grand triumphal chorus, close the work, which was one of the chief successes of the Festival. As in Sir J. Benedict's cantata, so in that of Herr Gade, Madame Marie Roze sang the music of the principal character with genuine earnestness and refinement, pathos and brilliancy having, by turns, characterised her performance. The music of Eros found in Mr. Santley likewise an excellent interpreter, as did that of Proserpine in Madame Trebelli. In the trios Miss E. Farnol sang with brightness of voice and appreciative style, and Mr. Lloyd's co-operation was a valuable feature. The scherzo, trio, and chorus at the beginning of the second part, and the fine choral climax at the end of that division, had to be repeated.

The second part of the evening concert now referred to opened with a new symphony, composed and conducted by Mr. C. H. Parry. It comprises the usual complement of movements, in each of which there is some clever—but generally over-elaborated—writing; in which there is much reflection of the modern exaggeration which, in some quarters, is accepted as an advance beyond the styles of the classical masters. The best portions are the "Andante" and the Finale. On the same occasion, an expressive new song, and a new "Nuptial March," both by M. Gounod, were introduced. The song—"The golden thread"—was composed for the Festival, and was charmingly sung by Madame Patey; the March being dedicated to the Duke of Albany. This piece is both spirited and graceful, and includes a very effective introduction of the National Anthem with altered rhythm. The orchestral writing—as in the accompaniments to the song—is very skilful. M. Gounod conducted both pieces.

The Thursday morning was devoted to a performance of "The Messiah," which was very finely rendered: the solos being by Mesdames Albani, Trebelli, and Patey, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli.

The last of the morning performances, yesterday (Friday) week was of varied interest. The selection opened with a fine rendering of Mozart's symphony in G minor (the finale having been encored). This was followed by Brahms's "Triumphlied," a work that was composed in celebration of the close of the Franco-German War, and has been previously commented on in reference to its recent performance in London. Cherubini's Mass in C and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" completed the programme now referred to. The Mass is one of the finest of the many grand pieces of Catholic service-music produced by its composer, being almost equal in length and importance to that which may be considered as his chef-d'œuvre in this respect, the great Mass in D. As in that, so in the Mass given at Birmingham last week, masterly science, pure and elevated expression, beauty of melody, richness of harmony, and variety of orchestral colouring are combined to an extent that is as admirable as remarkable. The incidental solos in the "Triumphlied" were well sung by Mr. King, the important soprano solo music in the Mass having been rendered by Madame Albani with exquisite vocal purity and brilliancy and profound religious feeling. The other soloists were Miss A. Williams, Mesdames Trebelli and Patey, Mr. Maas, Mr. Cummings, Mr. King, and Signor Foli. The performance was altogether a very fine one, as was that of Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," which closed the morning programme. The soloists in this were Miss Williams, Mr. Maas, and Mr. King.

The three evening concerts—the novelties at which have already been commented on—included miscellaneous selections of well-known piece; orchestral and vocal, to which the principal artists contributed—the Festival having closed—as stated above—with a repetition of "The Redemption," supplemented, as the opening performance was preceded, by the National Anthem, directed by Sir M. Costa, who conducted

throughout the week, with the exceptions specified—Mr. Stimpson having presided ably at the organ during the Festival.

The money returns were exceptionally large, the amount being upwards of £3300 in excess of the last occasion, in 1879.

The triennial meeting of the Cathedral Choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester recurs at the first-named city next week.

A new memoir of Balfe, by Mr. W. A. Barrett, is about to be published. It will contain the story of his life and labours, and their influence, and a complete list of his works. The book is expected to be ready by Oct. 20, the day on which it is proposed to unveil the tablet erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

The *café-au-lait* coloured Javanese, who on Wednesday presented London with a novel entertainment at the Royal Westminster Aquarium, are an undoubted ethnological attraction. These tastefully garbed natives of Java give a musical and pantomimic performance, at once novel and interesting; the rhythmic dance movements of the four females being peculiarly graceful, and the slow music of the bells, drum, gong, and harmonium, played by the squatting band, being pleasing, if primitive.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It is very seldom indeed (fortunately for my readers) that I feel within me the poetic afflatus; but I am not ashamed to confess that on Monday last, returning from the performance at the Criterion Theatre of Mr. James Albery's new comedy of "Little Miss Muffet," being an adaptation from "La Femme à Papa" of M. A. Hennequin, my eyes began to roll in a fine frenzy, my hair (but it was fancy, perchance) began to flow over my shoulders, I turned my shirt-collar down, and, seizing the nearest "J" pen on which I could lay my hand, I dashed off the following:—

Little Miss Muffet,
She went to the buffet,
To swallow some Eau de Cologne;
But when she got there
The buffet was bare,
And was gone to Sierra Leone.

A great deal of poetry, both ancient and modern, is mainly nonsense; and I frankly admit that my "poetry" is so much unmitigated absurdity; but I contend—and am ready to maintain by the Wager of Battle, or any other ordeal, challenge, test, or trial—that my doggerel is not one whit more absurd than "Little Miss Muffet," as adapted by Mr. James Albery from M. Hennequin's "Femme à Papa." It is about the most nonsensical piece that I have ever been privileged to witness. But, let me hasten to add, the Criterion playwright has one signal advantage over his critic. Mr. Albery's prose is throughout sprightly, sparkling, witty, and full of head-over-heels fun. My rhyme on Little Miss Muffet does not pretend to be anything more than rubbish.

Mr. Albery has every right to call his piece a comedy. Hear, in this connection, Mr. John Crowne, a Restoration Dramatist, in his dedication to Charles, Earl of Middlesex, of a play quite as preposterous in its plot as "Little Miss Muffet." "The play I present to you cannot boast of extraordinary merit; it is not of the first kind of plays. A thing may be good in its kind, and yet an ill thing because the kind is ill: those who do not like low comedy will not be pleased with this, because a great part of it consists of comedy almost sunk into farce; yet, if they will allow it well of its kind I shall desire no more favour from them." In modern times the expression "low comedy" applies only to the actor known as a "low comedian;" but the learned Langbaine tells us that in the seventeenth century there was recognised on the French stage an entertainment called a "Basse Comédie," or Low Comedy, "only one degree removed from farce." In process of time the name of "Basse Comédie" was changed to "Vaudeville," which really means a ballad. Mr. Albery's "Little Miss Muffet" is a "Basse Comédie," and, with one exception, is very good of its kind.

The plot is of Hanwell-cum-Colney-Hatch-plus-Bedlam wildness. The action takes place throughout in the realms of Topsy-turvydom. Mr. Solon Trippetow is the wisest and most decorous of young men in spectacles and a stand-up collar, who is plagued by an elderly and incorrigible father, Sir Juan Trippetow, Bart., who has wasted all his fortune in dissipation, and is living continually mulcted in heavy damages as a defendant in actions for breach of promise of marriage, which damages his affectionate but exasperated son is constrained to pay. In short, Sir Juan is "My Awful Dad" *redivivus*. At length this "Père Prodigue" marries, or thinks that he has married, before a Registrar a certain "Little Miss Muffet," an unsophisticated girl fresh from boarding school or from the tutelage of a maiden aunt, passionately fond of pigeons, kittens, and white mice, and about as fit to be married as to take the command of the Mediterranean fleet. Of course the exemplary Solon Trippetow is secretly, solemnly, and platonically in love with his papa's wife, whom he styles "mother." But Sir Juan, although married before the Registrar, is "not happy." He has made amatory proposals to Mrs. Darling, the dashing lady of the "Mulberry Bush" Inn, who is determined to marry the superannuated but still fascinating Baronet, and to have the heart's blood of any lady who should dare to appropriate the title which she, Mrs. Darling, has resolved shall be her's alone. Still further to complicate matters, Mrs. Darling is beloved by Dr. Toddy Doles, F.R.G.S., a philosopher, and an old fool, who has been Solon's tutor. An extraneous character or "gentleman at large" is introduced in the person of the Hon. Featherly Wing, an amateur photographer and everybody's friend generally who, dramatically, seems to serve no other purpose than that of being the brother of one of a very equivocal bevy of young ladies who assemble at an hotel at Ryde, where they indulge in all manner of romps and where they dine very uproariously: Little Miss Muffet being of the party, and getting exceedingly tipsy on champagne. This unseemly episode (for can there be any spectacle more deplorable and more revolting than that of a drunken woman?) should be eliminated from the play. Dr. Toddy Doles also gets very much inebriated. For the rest, the three acts of this merry entertainment are made up of scenes of jealousy and lovelornness, droll equivocation and boisterous horseplay. In the end everything comes right. It is discovered that Little Miss Muffet has been legally married to Solon Trippetow, and not to his "Awful Dad," who is enabled to marry the dashing and violent-tempered landlady of the "Mulberry Bush." This lady, who is dressed like a Duchess and has the presence of a Princess, is capably played by Miss Nelly Bromley; Miss K. Rorke is duly artless and unsophisticated—and not without a tinge of genuine pathos—as "Little Miss Muffet"; and Miss M. Mortimer lends ease and grace to the trifling part of Mrs. Meaking, Dr. Toddy Doles's housekeeper. The gentlemen are equally good. Mr. H. Standing has made an elaborately successful study of the antiquated beau Sir Juan Trippetow, and Mr. Beerbohm-Tree presents a very satisfactory com-

bination of Joseph Surface with that new type of French character, "Joseph Prudhomme, jeune." Mr. Lytton Sothorn is the most agreeable of "agreeable rattles" as the Hon. Featherly Wing, and Mr. George Giddens is amusingly sententious as Tigg, Sir Juan's valet and "convenient man." The Criterion on Monday was crowded; and "Little Miss Muffet" appeared to give the liveliest satisfaction to the audience.

I hear from Birmingham that Miss Genevieve Ward has achieved a great success in "Forget Me Not." The accomplished *tragedienne* began a twelve-nights' engagement at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, in the Midland Metropolis, on Aug. 29; and, in spite of the unfavourable weather, and the perilous competition of the Birmingham Musical Festival, a very large audience assembled to witness what was announced to be the six-hundred-and-thirty-fourth performance of Miss Ward in the character of the Marquise de Mohrivar. The genius of the actress seems to have been fully appreciated by the audience; and the Birmingham playgoers, it may be hinted, are about as keenly critical a race as can be found among the patrons of the drama anywhere in the Three Kingdoms.

Those queer little folks "the Royal American Midgets" are now holding daily *séances*, both in the afternoon and evening, at the Piccadilly Hall, in the self-same *salon*, over against St. James's Church, where Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt once exhibited her pictures, and "gave a rout" to all the rank and fashion in London. Now the rank and fashion, and the community at large, with all their olive-branches, are flocking to see General Mite, "the Smallest Man in the World," rising eighteen years, and weighing nine pounds; and Miss Millie Edwards, "the Smallest Lady in the World," just entering on her sixteenth year, and weighing seven pounds. The General is quite a little gentleman; and his dress suit and double watch-guard, his "opera-hat and his opera tights" are a sight to see. He sings songs in three languages, bestrides with ease and grace a pony about the size of a coursing greyhound, and, notwithstanding his audience of her Majesty the Queen, is not at all haughty. As for Miss Millie Edwards, she looks, so far as her toilette extends, like "Frou-Frou" seen through the small end of a lorgnette; but, unlike poor "Frou-Frou," the "Smallest Lady in the World" appears to be in very good health. You may remember that the Midgets are very old friends of mine, and that I had the honour to meet General Mite at tea at a certain mansion in Cavendish-square on Christmas Day. The chief charms of the Midgets are that they are pretty and pleasant little people, and not, like the majority of dwarfs, querulous and "cantankerous." G. A. S.

THE COURT.

The improved health of the Duke of Albany allowed of the departure of her Majesty for Scotland on Thursday week. The Queen's granddaughters, Princesses Sophia and Margaret of Prussia, after a long visit to her Majesty, returned home to Germany the same day. The Queen was accompanied to the Highlands by Princess Beatrice, and by the Duchess of Connaught, with her infant daughter Princess Margaret. The northern journey was made with the utmost quietude. The Royal party, who breakfasted at Perth the next morning were received at the railway station by the Duke of Athole, Lord Lieutenant, and by the Lord Provost and Bailies of the county. A detachment of the Seaforth Highlanders gave a Royal salute on the arrival of her Majesty at Ballater, whence the journey was continued to Balmoral, where the Royal party arrived at half-past three in the afternoon. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Connaught attended Divine service on Sunday, performed by the Rev. Archibald Campbell. The Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lady Margaret Browne, and Viscountess Castleross dined with her Majesty on Monday. The members of the Royal family are out riding or driving every day. The Queen continues to receive the best accounts of the Duke of Connaught, whose health is excellent.

The life of the Prince of Wales at Homburg is void of all state, and his health is most satisfactory, he taking the baths regularly. His Royal Highness is out of doors all day, walking or playing lawn tennis, and at night he dines on the terrace of the Kurhaus. The Princess and her family live very quietly at Wiesbaden, the King and Queen of Denmark, with their daughter and her children forming one large family. Arrangements are completed for the reception of the Prince and Princess, who are expected to arrive at Aberfeldie Castle on the 19th inst. The birthday of Princess Alexandra Olga Victoria, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, was observed in London yesterday week with due honours.

The Duke of Cambridge has taken part in the Preston Guild demonstration, in the unavoidable absence of the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Lord Bertie, son and heir of the Earl of Lindsey, Uffington House, near Stamford, attained his majority on Sunday, and rejoicings in commemoration of the event took place on Tuesday, ending with a dinner and a ball at Uffington House. A centrepiece was presented to Lord Bertie by the Bishop of Nottingham on behalf of the tenant farmers and the tradesmen of Stamford.

The marriage between Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Knight of Kerry, and Miss Bischoffsheim takes place early in October.

A marriage is arranged between Miss Emily Clifford, eldest daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir H. H. Clifford, and Mr. Herman Escher, younger son of Mr. J. Sidney Lescher.

An account issued by the Court of the Fishmongers' Company shows that during August the total weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate Market was 13,271 tons—being 9777 tons delivered by land, and 3494 tons by water; but of this quantity 28 tons 11 cwt. 8 qrs. were seized by the fishmeters as unfit for food.

The accounts of the Archbishop of Canterbury show a slight improvement. On Sunday the bulletins were more favourable, and on Monday and Tuesday there was further encouragement. There is still, however, grave cause for anxiety, and much sympathy is evinced by daily inquiries from the Queen and Royal family, as well as from all classes of her subjects.

The Braemar Gathering, which has so often been graced by the presence of Royalty, took place beside the Old Mar Castle last week, and was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The weather was splendid. The Fife and Farquharson clansmen turned out in large numbers, and the scene was brilliant and picturesque. Notwithstanding the absence of the Royal family, the gathering seemed to lose none of the interest which has been so long attached to it. The several games were very keenly contested, and much enthusiasm was displayed by the onlookers.—The eighteenth annual gathering for the Birnam Highland games took place on Thursday week, under the patronage of Sir Douglas Stewart of Grantully. Lady John Manners gave the prizes.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: THE ORIENT STEAM-SHIP, WITH SCOTS GUARDS, AT PORT SAID, ENTERING THE SUEZ CANAL FOR ISMAILIA.

A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The opening of the shooting season, the reopening of the theatres, the departure of M. Grévy, the return of M. de Lesseps, the English in Egypt, a fatal duel,—such have been the topics of the week. The Paris correspondent of *The Times* endeavours to show that all right-thinking Frenchmen sympathise with England's campaign against Arabi. As a rule, one generally finds that right-thinking people are of one's own opinion, otherwise one would not call them right-thinking. Then again, in the matter of the opinion of the press, the ingenious correspondent just mentioned is obliged to resort to the dictum about the superiority of quality over quantity. It is true that the *République Française* and *Le Temps* carry their Anglophilism to an extent perhaps incompatible with national dignity; but what is the circulation and influence of these two organs compared with the great boulevard journals like the *Figaro* and *Revue*, or the great radical journals like the *Intransigeant* or the *Justice*? A caricature, circulated all over France and representing John Bull sailing his own little ship on the Suez Canal, while all the other little boys with their little ships are left howling on the other side the fence, has more influence in the country than an article of *Le Temps*, and the lucubrations of M. Gambetta's organ are less readily retained by the mass of people than a smart and unscrupulous phrase like the following, which I clip from this morning's *Événement* as a moderate specimen of the things the French say about perfidious Albion:—"Outside the treaty of commerce, on which an understanding was with so great difficulty arrived at, here is England attempting to establish the importation of cholera on a grand scale. The epidemic is advancing, and will soon be at our doors. It is coming from India under the uniform adopted by the English for the slaves of whom they make soldiers. These poor wretches have landed at Alexandria, where they are going to help to extend the power of their despot." As matters now stand in France, this day after the twelfth anniversary of the fourth of September, such expressions of opinion remain only a curiosity. Until internal political harmony be established, France, as a nation, is not likely to have much to say about foreign affairs.

By a curious coincidence, a newspaper discussion on the absurdity of modern duels immediately preceded a fatal encounter which took place on Sunday last at Nogent-sur-Marne, between M. Dichard, of the *Petit Caporal*, organ of Prince Victor Bonaparte, and M. Charles de Massas, of the *Combat*, a *Jérôme* journal. The cause of the encounter was a bitter and prolonged newspaper warfare. An encounter was at first arranged to take place at Saint Germain, but it was prevented by the police. The quarrel was then referred to a jury of honour, who decided that a meeting was necessary. At Nogent on Sunday, after the words "Allez, Messieurs," M. de Massas, who is a Southerner, fell upon his adversary furiously, and inflicted three wounds successively—one on the head, a second on the hand, and a third, which may prove fatal, in the armpit. Then, before the witnesses could intervene, M. de Massas was run through the heart, and died a few minutes afterwards. The rôle played by the seconds in this affair is diversely commented upon. The rules of the duel require the seconds to interrupt the combat by force, if necessary, as soon as one of the parties is wounded. Why was not this done? In all the articles written on this sad encounter, there are very few indeed in which the suppression of duelling is demanded. The encounter, say the writers, proves nothing against duelling, which remains still a social necessity, which the Legislature ought not to think of extirpating from the manners of the country. The persons involved in the affair will, of course, be tried for manslaughter, but a French jury never brings in an affirmative verdict in such cases.

To-day begins the sale of the Comte de Lagrange's famous racing stud at Dangu. The auctioneer who will knock down the hundred and sixty-nine "pensionnaires" of the establishment is Mr. Tattersall. This stud, although known as that of M. de Lagrange, belongs to a company. As some of the members of the company are dead, and the interests of minors involved, it has been found necessary to sell. The original company was formed in 1874, with a capital of 4,500,000fr., by MM. Brigade, Joubert, d'Hespel, Blount, Dreux-Brézé, and de Lagrange. In 1876 two new partners were taken in and the capital doubled. From the time of its foundation to the end of 1881 the Dangu stud has won prizes to the amount of 2,404,150fr. in England and of 3,788,712fr. in France. In all, 6,192,862fr. To this sum must be added the winnings of the year 1882, during which the Lagrange colours have had their full share of victories.

The French school-boys held a congress last week at Bordeaux, under the honorary presidency of Victor Hugo. Delegates of all the great lycées were present. The resolutions passed by the congress were very sensible, and show, at any rate, that the French school-boys are not behind their age. Amongst the resolutions I note—the study of Greek and Latin to be optional; the improvement of the food, furniture, and general aspect of the school-houses; the creation of a jury to control examinations and to render partiality impossible; the reorganisation of school libraries for the benefit of all forms; the creation of school battalions; practical liberty of conscience, which exists now only in theory; equality between all the colleges and schools by making instruction absolutely gratuitous; Victor Hugo's works to become classics on the same rank with those of Corneille and Racine. The next congress is to be held on Aug. 10, 1883.

A new section of the Grande Ceinture Railway, from Versailles to Achères, was opened for traffic yesterday. At present ninety-six kilometres of this line are open, from Versailles through Achères and Noisy-le-See to Juvisy. The last section of thirty kilometres from Juvisy to Versailles, completing the circle, will be opened in January. Tourists will then be able to make the tour of Paris in about four hours. The principal object of this railway, begun just ten years ago by a syndicate of the great companies, is to simplify the goods traffic by connecting the main lines outside of Paris. Hitherto this connection has been inadequately made by the inner Ceinture, to the great embarrassment of the passenger traffic. Secondly, the Grande Ceinture has great strategic importance. A third Ceinture line is now being traced round Paris.

There is trouble in the Rothschild family on account of the forthcoming marriage of Mlle. Berthe de Rothschild with the Prince Alexander de Wagram. The young lady, by renouncing the religion of her fathers, has incurred the displeasure of the majority of her relatives. On Monday Mlle. de Rothschild was admitted to the Romish Church by Cardinal Guibert, from whose hands she received her first communion. Neither her mother, nor her sister, the Duchesse de Grammont, was present at the ceremony.

September has set in with fine weather, and there seems to be a probability of a good autumn. The "disciples of Saint-Hubert" opened the season satisfactorily on Sunday last, and reports from the country announce fur and feathers to be abundant.

T. C.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Though our monetary position improves but slowly, it is found to be very difficult to keep up the rates of discount. The best illustration of this is that the Treasury bills offered on Monday were placed at 3½ per cent, notwithstanding that the amount offered exceeded the amount to be redeemed by not much short of half a million, the excess being due, it is presumed, to Egyptian requirements. It is true that whenever the Government wants to borrow at over 3 per cent lenders are numerous. It is never quite known who are the takers of such bills, but it is believed that on this occasion the French Government and certain French institutions were among the competitors. The more general rate of discount is 3½ to 3¾, with a fair extent of business. The exchange position is not worse, while it can hardly be described as better than it was a week ago. It is against us that the New York money market should have become so low in its reserve as to have averaged last week an amount rather less than the fourth of the liabilities which the banks are required by law to keep, under penalty of being debarred from doing fresh business until the minimum has been regained. Treasury disbursements are, however, continually going on in America, and the position will probably soon be restored. Looking upon the matter in the light of our money market interests, it is a subject for congratulation that the appetite for American securities does not increase in Europe.

For the present, Stock Exchange business is quiet, though not without occasional features. Consols, with three months' dividend accrued come the next settlement, are at par, despite the Egyptian matter, the little scare as to money, and certain other influences; but foreign securities excite no interest, except that Turkish bonds are rather better on the coming dividend payments, together with purchases by Continental interests opposed to the registration of the bonds in London. Egyptian receive less attention than they did, the rise being regarded as sufficient for the present, and Continental holders continuing to sell stock to us. Good traffic statements have caused important upward movements in Canadian and Mexican railway stocks, and some home descriptions have risen on large purchases for investment, coupled with a general belief in the immediate future of the fresh lines. The course of business has been against certain Electric Light shares, but in favour of Hudson's Bay shares and some Telegraph stocks. The former are better on large purchases, for, it is understood, permanent investment on Canadian account, and the latter, as regards the Atlantic series, are supposed to be responding to the belief that more friendly working-arrangements are being discussed in America.

The payment to be made next week on the Turkish debt has given rise to an active correspondence as to the advantages of registering bonds with the Council of Foreign Bondholders. The Council have put forward several statements, some of great length, in favour of registration; but all the Continental contracting firms, assisted by their connections here, are opposed to registration, and it would appear that the bulk of the bondholders are with those who advise not to register, as it is commonly reported that, in spite of all efforts, a very trifling proportion of the bonds held here have been sent in—some accounts give the amount as not exceeding 1½ per cent of the whole. It was at first assumed here that the decree connected with the debt settlement made payment of interest conditional upon registration; but the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, all of whose members but one are, it appears, in favour of consolidation, have found a way out of that restriction, and they will pay on unregistered bonds on the holder consenting to have such bonds stamped with the following agreement:—"Bond subject (soumis) to the provisions of the Imperial decree of Dec. 8 (20th), 1881, and to the decisions to be hereafter taken by the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt for Conversion." Those who oppose consolidation point to the undesirability of the bondholders agreeing to a scheme of conversion whose terms have not yet been worked out, while those in favour of it say that as the scheme must be prepared by the bondholders' own representatives there is nothing to fear concerning it. Much is also said of the well-known objections to consolidating into a new stock, when it is a condition of the present settlement that in case of its violation all original titles and rights revive. On the face of it, it seems more reasonable that the bondholders should follow the Council of Foreign Bondholders rather than the loan contractors, to whom very much of the loss so far incurred is unquestionably due, and who even now are serving their own purposes rather than the interests of the general bondholders. At the same time, if a majority of bonds are not likely to be registered it is in the highest degree important that registration be given up or delayed, as in that case registered bonds would undoubtedly be impaired in the matter of marketableness.

Something like an aversion to Foreign Government securities notoriously prevails with English investors, and this difficulty with the Turkish debt is sure to increase it, for it thereby is made still more clear that as investors we have no business to be interested in a State so insolvent as is Turkey. Our political interest in that country is fast dwindling away under the influence of events which we can neither impede nor control, and it would be well if we could transfer our claims to those Continental speculators who are bound by their own interests yet to hold to the belief that Turkey can be "pulled through." There is of course no prospect of this, but if only 1½ per cent of the Turkish debt has been so far registered with the Council of Foreign Bondholders, we may be sure that the English holding thereof has greatly diminished of late years, for we are assuming that the English interests are for registration, and the Continental interests against it.

Another foreign stock incident of the week is the collapse in Peruvian bonds. They were recently much in demand in connection with the belief that the sum in hand for guano sold since the shipments commenced under the authority of the Chilean Government would be almost immediately divided. But now it is made known that not until all the guano consigned to the contractors is sold will the sum be touched; and as some of the cargoes are still only just off the Chilean coast it is estimated that the contract cannot be completed for some months. Then there is the question of priorities to be determined. This it is proposed to place in the hands of Lord Penzance, and without right of appeal. The Chilean Government has, however, yet to assent. In the face of such a list of reasons for a fall as this it is not surprising that the followers of those who started the rise have lost money.

T. S.

The Summer Number of the *Illustrated London News*, consisting of a tale jointly written by Mr. Walter Besant and the late Mr. James Rice, was furnished with the combined portraits of those two gentlemen, whose readers have long had good cause to be pleased with such an addition to the publication of their last story. We accidentally omitted to state that the portraits were by Mr. Archibald Stuart Wortley, and, now that our attention has been called to the fact, we readily acknowledge the obligation to him.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As a rule, there is very little doing in the racing way between York and Doncaster, still the meetings which were brought off last week at Huntingdon and Derby proved fairly interesting. At the former fixture Polaris secured both the Hinchbrook and Milton Plates; but Fetterless, who also essayed a double event, found Moccoco (8 st. 6 lb.) a little too speedy for him in the Peel Handicap. After the grand fight he made in the Ebor Handicap, Baliol (7 st. 8 lb.) was almost backed against the field for the Huntingdonshire Stakes, in which Friday (8 st. 12 lb.) once more came to the rescue of the fielders, and fairly ran away from the three-year-old. It is evident that the Duke of Hamilton's servant-of-all-work has suddenly developed the gift of going, and it seems as though his defeat of Tristan with 18 lb. the best of the weights, in the Goodwood Cup, was not very much of a fluke after all. The Derby Meeting was this year extended to three days, an experiment which seems to have proved fairly successful. Sybil (8 st. 9 lb.), who carried off both the Peveril of the Peak and the Hartington Plates last season, tried to repeat the performance, but without success. She managed to finish second for the former to Village Boy (7 st. 9 lb.), who, however, won with plenty in hand, and has been a very useful colt to Mr. Naylor. Contrary to expectation, Lord Falmouth did not send Galliard to Derby for the Champion Breeders' Foal Stakes, and the hitherto unlucky Lilac was enabled to score her first winning bracket. Bon-jour and Antler, both of them winners of good races, were respectively second and third to Mr. Houldsworth's filly, who, however, was in receipt of 20 lb. from each of them, so her performance was nothing to boast about. On the Friday Esa was made favourite for the Harrington Plate, but she seems to have reverted to her old luckless habit of running second, and once more the verdict was a neck against her, Wild Arab beating her by that distance. The Devonshire Plate, the first nursery of the season, brought out no less than nineteen runners, and fell to Tyndrum (8 st. 10 lb.). It was a very smart performance on the part of the son of Blue Gown, who was top-weight, and he seems to be getting over the "pain in his temper" which prevented him from always showing his best form earlier in the season. Sybil (9 st. 2 lb.), the favourite for the Hartington Plate on Saturday, cut up very indifferently; but Sulphur (9 st. 8 lb.), who has improved in an extraordinary degree of late, made a gallant fight under his welter weight, and only succumbed to The Shaker (8 st.) in the last two or three strides.

The field for the St. Leger next Wednesday is sure to be a small one, the following being all that are likely to be seen at the post:—

HORSE.	SIRE.	DAM.	JOCKEY.
Geheimnis	Rosierucian	Nameless	Cannon.
Shooter	Hermit	Stray Shot	Archer.
Sweetbread	Brown Bread	Pear	Fordham.
Quicklime	Wenlock	Duvernay	Osborne.
Battlefield	Springfield	Quick March	Snowden.
Sachem	War Dance	Sly Boots	Webb.
Fenelon	Flageolet	Fantasia	Watts.
Laureate	Rosierucian	Laura	Barrett.
Nellie	Hermit	Hippia	C. Wood.
*St. Marguerite	Hermit	Devotion	Morgan.
*Little Si-ter	Galopin	P-nitent	Goater.
*Executor	Vestminster	Execution	

*Doubtful starters.

The race seems likely to be an exact repetition of the Leger of 1873, when Marie Stuart and Doncaster, stable companions and winners, respectively, of the Oaks and Derby, fought out the issue between them. Now that Quicklime is reported to be amiss, nothing else appears to possess a chance with the Kingsclere fillies, and, as in '73, we expect that the winner of the Oaks will prove too good for the Derby winner, and anticipate an easy victory for Geheimnis.

The celebrated horse Blair Athol died at the Pound Stud, near Cobham, on Sunday morning, from inflammation of the lungs.

Nearly all the county cricket-matches have been played, and we shall have little more cricket to record until next season. The irrepressible Australians are, however, still hard at work, and during the latter half of last week the wet weather saved them from a very possible defeat. They were playing against a very strong eleven of amateurs and professionals, and though they made a very fair score in their first innings, at their second attempt they could do nothing with the bowling of Parnham, the Leicestershire player, who proved so destructive to them when they met his county. He took seven wickets for only twenty-five runs, and the whole side were out for 49, their smallest total for an innings during their present tour. There was no time for the other side to go in again, but, as they required only 106 runs to win, the match was drawn decidedly in their favour. Though the M.C.C. and Ground was very well represented at Scarborough in the match with Yorkshire, the county won in a single innings with 70 runs to spare. Emmett and Peate, the former of whom took no less than thirteen wickets, bowled too well for the Club, and Emmett (51), Ulyett (47), and Bates (40) all scored freely.

The Royal Victoria Coffee-Hall has reopened for the regular season. Saturdays and Tuesdays will be devoted to variety entertainments of a high class, Mondays and Thursdays to operatic and ballad concerts, Wednesdays to public rehearsals of the new Victoria choir, and Fridays to temperance entertainments and popular lectures.

Subjoined, in the order of merit, is a list of the candidates for Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination recently held at Burlington House. A. W. D. Leahy, W. W. Webb, R. R. Weir, W. H. Burke, R. E. S. Davis, H. K. Fuller, W. H. Neilson, and J. Crimmin.

The Free Library at Newcastle-on-Tyne was yesterday week opened to the public. The land and works have cost over £20,000, and about £8000 has been expended in the purchase of books. The lending department contains nearly 30,000 volumes, and the reference department has about 6000 books and 5000 volumes of specifications of patents.

A large audience assembled last Saturday evening in St. James's Hall, when Mr. Lubimoff, the well-known Russian tragedian, recited in several languages, making some decided hits. As is the case with most of his compatriots, Mr. Lubimoff is an able linguist. He was assisted by some leading musical artists.

Last Saturday was the day for the collection of the Hospital Saturday Fund, and more than 1000 persons, many of whom were ladies of title, took charge of the contribution boxes, which were stationed in all parts of the metropolis. Great interest was evinced in this charitable work, and a considerable sum was collected.

Mr. Israel Harding, gunner of the Alexandra, has been recommended by Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour to the Admiralty for the Victoria Cross, for conspicuous bravery displayed in lifting a live shell from the deck and extinguishing its fuze in a tub of water. Mr. Harding is a brother of the Senior Admiralty Pilot and Assistant Queen's Harbourmaster at Portsmouth.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.
An attempt has been made to assassinate Señor Camacho, the Minister of Finance. On Sunday he received a box from Barcelona, which he was proceeding to open, when the method of fastening aroused his suspicions. The box was handed to the police, and the powder which it was found to contain is believed to be dynamite.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
The Emperor will leave Vienna on the 17th. He will first visit several towns in Styria and Carinthia, and will then proceed to Trieste. The Empress will leave Vienna on the 16th, accompanied by Prince Rudolph and Princess Stéphanie, and will proceed to Trieste.

It is announced that a Council of Ministers will be held at Buda-Pesth on the 24th of this month, in which the Budget of the joint affairs, especially of the army, is to be decided upon. M. de Kallay, who by that time will have completed his tour in Bosnia, will take part in the Council, and it is stated that he intends to submit proposals relative to larger investments in the occupied provinces. He is said also to propose making a motion respecting reductions of the taxes hitherto levied in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order in due time to remove every reasonable pretext for the discontent prevailing among certain classes of the population.

GERMANY.
Despite a steady downpour of rain, and his eighty-five years, the Emperor, surrounded by all the Prussian Princes and Princesses, a brilliant and numerous staff, and thousands of spectators, held last week a grand Autumn Parade of the combined garrisons of Berlin, Potsdam, and Spandau. About thirty thousand men were present.

On Tuesday afternoon the Emperor, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Princes Frederick, Charles, and Albert, left Berlin for Breslau, accompanied by a large cortège, including the foreign and military attachés, and the English and the Italian military deputations. Great preparations had been made for their reception. The Grand Duke Vladimir and his wife, Count Albedinski, the Governor General of Warsaw, the Archduke Salvator, and Count Molke had already arrived at Breslau. The manoeuvres will be conducted by the Emperor.

There is no foundation for the unfavourable rumours recently circulated regarding the health of the Empress.

While Prince Albert of Prussia was returning yesterday week from the military manoeuvres at Remmlingen, his horse fell, throwing the Prince. The only injury sustained by his Royal Highness was a slight contusion of the right shoulder.

AMERICA.
The British Rifle team arrived in New York on Sunday and were warmly received by the American team, and taken to Garden City, Long Island, where they have quarters near Creedmoor range. They began practice on Monday.

According to the usual monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the public debt of the United States decreased during August by 16,130,000 dols. The cash in the Treasury amounts to 242,960,000 dols.

The electric light was supplied by Mr. Edison on Sunday night, from a single source, to houses in a district of New York City occupying a square mile. The experiment was entirely successful.

Ten thousand labouring men paraded the streets of New York on Tuesday, carrying banners with the inscriptions, "The Rights of Labour!" "Down with Monopoly!" "Pay no Rent!" The last motto was greeted with laughter.

The weather continues hot and dry in the States.

The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation appealing to the public for pecuniary and medical aid for the town of Brownsville, where there are 500 cases of yellow fever, and the epidemic is increasing at the rate of seventy-five cases daily.

By later details respecting the disastrous floods on the Concho River, Texas, it appears that 120 persons perished.

CANADA.
The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise left Quebec on Thursday week, arriving the next day at Toronto, and reaching Niagara on Saturday last. They left Niagara on Tuesday for British Columbia, via Chicago and San Francisco.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is now laid for a distance of 350 miles from Winnipeg. Telegraph construction is being pushed on concurrently with the work of the railway; 200 miles of rail have been constructed during the last three months. The line is laid for the entire distance, but along section "A" parts of the railway are not considered safe for use at present.

Sir John Rose, who has been visiting Manitoba and the North-West Territory, with Mr. Herbert, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been interviewed, and appears to be much pleased with the districts through which he has passed. He believes the country has a great future before it.

A Reuter's telegram from Winnipeg, Manitoba, states that Mr. Sutherland has been appointed to the post of Attorney-General, rendered vacant by the nomination of the Hon. D. M. Walker to a judgeship.

SOUTH AFRICA.
The difficulties which have lately existed between the Dutch farmers and the natives in Tembuland have been settled by the Secretary for Native Affairs and the commission of inquiry. The greater portion of the country will be annexed and sold by auction. Dissatisfaction is manifested by the squatters at this arrangement.

Latest reports from Manila state that cholera is beginning to abate in intensity there.

Herr Wagner announces that he will reopen the opera-house at Bayreuth in 1883, when "Parsifal" and an older opera will be played.

The Countess de Noailles has given £100 to the fund for supplying nurses and ambulance district visitors in Egypt, under Lady Strangford's management.

A Prussian Pole who was banished to Siberia owing to participation in the Polish insurrection of 1833, has returned home after nearly fifty years' imprisonment.

The French Academy of Sciences publishes a circular offering a prize of 3000*fr.* for the best essay upon the subject of the destruction of fresh-water fish and the best way of re-stocking French rivers.

A public meeting has been held to inaugurate the formation of a centre of the St. John Ambulance Association at Guernsey, the Lieutenant-Governor, the bailiff, and the Dean being appointed patrons.

The latest news from the West Coast of Africa is that the people of Bonny and New Calabar are maintaining peace. At Cape Coast the war between Ashantee and Gannan had been virtually settled, the mediation of the Gold Coast authorities having been accepted by both sides.

In consequence of a telegraph-pole having been blown across the line during a thunderstorm on Sunday at Hugstetten, between Freiburg and Colmar, an excursion-train was thrown off the line and about fifty people are believed to have been killed, while double that number are reported injured.

Simultaneously with the meeting of the British Association at Southampton, the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences held a congress at La Rochelle. Like their English brethren, the French savants made excursions in the neighbourhood of their place of meeting, notably to Rochefort. A banquet was given in their honour at the Hôtel de Ville of La Rochelle, at which speeches were made by M. Sansas, member of the Institute of France, and Colonel Ferraro, who, as an Italian, proposed a toast in favour of the Franco-Italian alliance, which was warmly applauded.

The Danish Society for the Protection of Animals at Copenhagen, which is under the patronage of the King of Denmark, offers two prizes, one equivalent to £40 and the other to £80, for the two best essays upon the possibility of replacing vivisection in physiological research by experiments upon the bodies of animals recently killed. The essays may be written in Danish, Swedish, English, French, or German, and should state the cases in which this substitution may be made, as also the possibility of replacing by other means experiments upon living animals.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A desperate attempt to murder three people was made by a burglar at Highfield House, Stamford Hill, early on Wednesday morning. For some time past attempts have been made to enter the house, which is occupied by Mrs. Reynolds. In consequence of the attempts the groom, Richard Howe, was on Tuesday set to watch. Shortly after ten o'clock he saw a man enter the grounds with a ladder, which he placed against one of the bedroom windows, and, after looking round to see that he was not observed, he opened the window by pushing back the latch with an old table-knife, which he took from his pocket. As soon as he had got through the window Howe gave notice to the occupants that a burglar was in the house, and some gentlemen who were playing billiards left their game, and, after a short consultation, removed the ladder. The police having been sent for, they went up stairs to the room where the burglar was, and on opening the door found him busily engaged in ransacking the drawers and boxes, and placing the valuables ready to be taken away. The burglar, on seeing that he was detected, took out of his pocket a revolver and said he would murder any one who came near him, and directly afterwards he fired several times from that revolver and from another which he had in his pocket. One of the bullets entered the back of Howe; and Mr. Thomas Charles Munday and Mr. John Hazlewood, who went to seize the prisoner, had a very narrow escape. After a desperate struggle they succeeded in getting one of the revolvers out of his hand, and struck him a heavy blow on the head, rendering him partly insensible. The police-constable obtained the assistance of several other officers, and the prisoner was secured and taken to the Stoke Newington police station, where he gave the name of John Saunders. He was charged with burglary and attempted murder.

Stratford-on-Avon is to have a public park. The site is that upon which the celebrated Garrick Jubilee was held in 1769.

The Dominion Steam-Ship Company, of Liverpool, have added a magnificent iron-screw steamer the *Larnia*, 3850 tons, to their already large fleet of well-appointed ships. Owing to the increasing traffic, the *Larnia* has been fitted up regardless of expense, and every comfort is provided for all classes of passengers. Two large steamers, the *Oregon* and *Vancouver*, are being built on the Clyde for the same enterprising company. The *Larnia* sailed on the 7th inst., with a large complement of passengers for Quebec.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.	
Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	Rev. J. H. Coward, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. A. A. Drew.
Morning Lessons: II. Kings ix.; II. Cor. i. 23 to ii. 1-14. Evening Lessons: II. Kings x. 1-32 or xiii.; Mark x. 1-32.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, Minor Canon; 8 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m.,	
MONDAY, SEPT. 11.	
Yare Sailing Club Regatta, Cantley.	
TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.	
Louis IV. Grand Duke of Hesse, born, 1837.	Horological Society, 3 p.m.
New moon, 0.59 p.m.	Domestic Races begin.
Hereford Musical Festival, 1.15 p.m., Mendelssohn's "Elijah"; 8 p.m., concert at Shirehall.	Staffordshire Agricultural Society Show, Lichfield, also Poultry Show (two days).
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.	
Hereford Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., Handel's "Judas Macabeus," &c.; 8 p.m., Mendelssohn's "St. Paul."	Society of Engineers: visit to the dockyard, Portsmouth.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.	
Holy Cross day.	Hereford Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m.; Dr. Garrett's "Shunamite," &c.; 8 p.m., concert at Shirehall.
Jewish Year, 5643, begins.	
Witral and Birkenhead Agricultural Society Show (three days).	
FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.	
Buck-hunting begins.	Exhibition of Leather Manufactures at the Agricultural Hall, to be opened by the Lord Mayor, noon.
Hereford Musical Festival, 11.30 a.m., Handel's "Messiah," 8 p.m., chamber concert.	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.	
Yachting: Thames Valley and Chiswick Sailing Clubs.	Regattas: Kensington, London, and Thames Rowing Clubs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m., next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.				
27	29.749	57.6	49.1	73	9	65.1	62.6	W. WNW.	169	0.000	
28	29.689	57.7	53.1	84	9	64.8	48.6	W. SSW.	236	0.125	
29	29.502	55.7	48.3	76	6	62.9	52.7	WSW. WNW.	356	0.060	
30	29.973	57.8	45.1	72	5	66.6	52.1	W. WNW.	258	0.000	
31	29.953	54.6	51.3	88	10	62.8	45.0	WNW. SSW. SSE.	108	0.305	
1	29.652	61.1	60.3	97	10	65.4	53.7	SSE. SSW.	354	0.160	
2	29.520	62.0	54.6	77	9	67.6	59.5	SSW. SW.	568	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.734	29.740	29.386	29.929	30.029	29.714	29.490
Temperature of Air	60.20	61.00	54.8	61.20	60.40	64.50	64.50
Temperature of Evaporation	57.20	56.50	52.8	57.20	54.70	61.70	60.10
Direction of Wind	WNW.	SW.	WNW.	WNW.	SSW.	S.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 30	0 53	1 13	1 33	1 50	2 2	2 30

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

All trains on the Metropolitan District Railway are first, second, and parliamentary.

It is stated that the Treasury have decided to secure the "H. B." caricatures for the British Museum for £1000.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning the Philharmonic Theatre, Islington, was destroyed by fire.

The Corporation of Waterford on Tuesday conferred the freedom of that city on Mr. E. D. Gray, M.P.

The sum of £74, being the amount of an offertory at the Cathedral, Shanghai, China, has been paid in to the Mansion House Fund for the Egyptian Refugees.

The Secretary of State for War has expressed his thanks to Mr. Coxwell for the offer of his balloons and system of signalling for service in the East.

It has been decided that General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer shall continue in command of the Southern Military District until October, 1883.

The new method of "getting" coal by means of lime cartridges, instead of gunpowder, was spoken of very favourably on Tuesday at a meeting of the South Staffordshire Institute of Mining Engineers.

At the half-yearly general meeting of members of the Civil Service Supply Association (Limited) the report, which the chairman said was one of the most satisfactory that had ever been presented to the shareholders, was adopted.

Mr. N. Bodington, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Professor of Classics in the Mason Science College, Birmingham, has accepted the Principalship and Classical Chair of the Yorkshire College.

The North-German mail-steamer *Mosel*, which has been ashore at the Lizard for some weeks, has become a total wreck. On Saturday evening her foremast gave way, and three quarters of an hour later the vessel broke in two pieces at the foremast.

The fifth annual meeting of the Library Association of Great Britain held in the hall of King's College at Cambridge, under the presidency of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, the Cambridge University librarian, began on Tuesday, extending over four days.

A party of nineteen boys and one girl from the Homes of the National Refugees left Euston station last week en route for Ontario, Canada, where good employment is readily obtained for them. The lads go as farm labourers, the girl to a situation as domestic servant.

The Rev. John William Bewick, D.D., has been appointed Bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hexham and Newcastle. Canon Bewick has been administering the affairs of the diocese since the death of Bishop Chadwick, and previous to that time was Vicar-General of the See.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the fatal collision between the *Valhalla* steamer and the *Mayfly* yacht was concluded on Monday. The Court decided that the disaster was owing to the wrongful act of the mate of the *Valhalla*, and they suspended for twelve months his certificates as master and mate.

The foundation-stone of a large hall, capable of holding from fifteen to eighteen hundred people, was laid at Poole, Dorset, on Tuesday. After the proceedings were over, the Salvation Army, for whom the hall is being erected, began a march to the Congregational School, and while passing along in an orderly manner were attacked by a mob.

On Tuesday the first of the shows of dairy produce which are held in the autumn in the West of England was held at Shepton Mallett. There was a fine show of cheese. Butter was a small but good show. A show of live stock was held in connection with the exhibition, and a public luncheon took place, under the presidency of Colonel Paget, M.P.

A Military Tournament, under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, and many other distinguished persons, will be held on the 30th inst. in the grounds of Drayton Hall, the residence of Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, in aid of the families of the killed and wounded in Egypt.

The supply of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada landed at Liverpool during the past week shows a decrease in both live stock and fresh meat, when compared with the arrivals of the preceding week. The steamers conveying live stock were three in number, and those with fresh meat two in number, bringing a total of 937 cattle, 3004 sheep, 1452 quarters of beef, and 329 carcasses of mutton.

The foundation-stone of some new buildings for Science and Art Classes was laid at Exeter last week, in connection with the museum in that city; and Lord Coleridge, who took part in the proceedings, referred to the exhaustless resources of English literature and to its power of teaching men self-control and rendering them all the more capable to govern others.

The regius professorship of surgery in Aberdeen University has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Pirrie, on the ground of advanced years and declining health. Dr. Pirrie, who is surgeon in Scotland to the Prince of Wales, has served the University in the capacity of professor for fifty-two years—for nine years as lecturer on anatomy and physiology, and since then in the now vacated chair. The patronage of the chair of surgery at Aberdeen, like that of the newly founded Sir Erasmus Wilson chair of pathology, is vested in the Crown.

The three months have been completed during which the Inner Temple Gardens were open to the public every evening from six until nine, a kindness of which many thousands of poor children from the surrounding close and crowded districts gladly availed themselves; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that, notwithstanding the number of children who nightly visited the gardens, there was not a single instance of damage or injury occasioned by their presence. The next occasion on which the gardens will be opened to the public will be for the annual show of chrysanthemums, in November next, preparations for which are being made.

The Registrar-General's weekly return shows that the annual rate of mortality last week in twenty-eight of the largest English towns averaged 22.7 per 1000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 8,469,571 persons in the middle of this year. The six healthiest places were Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Plymouth, Norwich, and London. In London 2946 births and 1473 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 44 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 25, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 7 from smallpox, 32 from measles, 42 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 30 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus fever, 6 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 153 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 6 from simple cholera. Different forms of violence caused 41 deaths; 40 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 16 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, and 8 of infants under one year from suffocation. One case of suicide was registered. In Greater London 3135 births and 1767 deaths were registered.



THE WAR IN EGYPT: ACTION ON AUG. 24 AT MAHUTA—THE ENEMY'S FIRST SHELL AMONG THE GENERAL'S STAFF.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT FESTIVAL.



ARCH BY THE PARISH CHURCH.



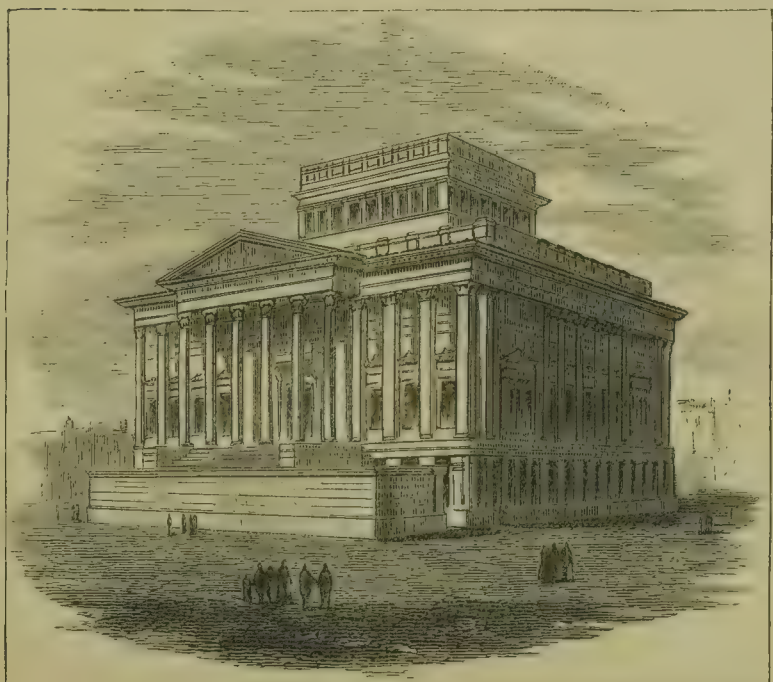
ARCH IN FISHERGATE.



ARCH AT THE BOTTOM OF CHURCH-STREET.



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ARCH IN BOW-LANE.

THE PRESTON GUILD FESTIVAL.

The town of Preston, some account of which, illustrated by Sketches of its streets, public buildings, public parks, and other local features, appeared in our last week's paper, was painfully disappointed by not having the Duke and Duchess of Albany this week to grace the municipal festival of the "Guild Merchant." His Royal Highness, when he found himself prevented by illness from visiting Preston upon this occasion, wrote to the Guild Mayor, Mr. E. Birley, a most kindly and courteous letter, on Thursday week, expressing his own regret and that of the Duchess of Albany at their inability to fulfil the engagement. Another member of the Royal Family, the Duke of Cambridge, who was already well known to the inhabitants of Preston, having been there at the opening of their Townhall and of the Park, in 1867, has now, with his wonted cordiality and good-nature, supplied the place of the Queen's youngest son; and the proceedings have gone on through the past week, day after day, with entire success and general satisfaction.

The ordained ceremony of the third market-day proclamation of the Guild Festival was performed by the Mayor of Preston, who was accompanied by the Earl and Countess of Lathom, standing in front of the Townhall, at noon, on Saturday last. The scene is shown in one of our Illustrations. The Earl of Lathom, who was to have had the Duke and Duchess of Albany as his guests at Lathom House, Ormskirk, announced the intention of the Duke of Cambridge to come instead of that Prince, and said they would be sure to give him a hearty Lancashire welcome. On Sunday morning, the Mayor, with the Aldermen, Councillors, and officers of the Corporation, and with a company of the neighbouring gentry and principal townsmen, attended a special service at the parish church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Manchester. In the evening the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle.

The Guild Court was formally opened on Monday, in the Guildhall, which is part of the Townhall. The prescribed routine of business was transacted, and Latin orations were delivered by the head master and head scholar of the Corporation Grammar School. There was a grand state procession to the parish church, to attend Divine service, passing through the Market-place, Friargate, Lune-street, Fishergate, and Church-street. We give Illustrations of the triumphal arches erected in several leading thoroughfares, besides which Fishergate was adorned with Venetian masts bearing shields of various device, and other trophies, banners, and streamers, having a very gay and splendid appearance. On Monday afternoon, besides the Mayor's grand procession, there was one of twenty thousand Sunday-school children. The new organ at the Corn Exchange Hall, presented by Mr. John Dewhurst, was played upon to a large audience; and in the evening there was a ball, and a special opera performance at the Theatre Royal.

On Tuesday, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Selton, Lord Winmarleigh, the Earl of Clarendon, and others of the neighbouring nobility and persons of rank, took part in the great day's proceedings. An address from the Corporation was presented to his Royal Highness in the Guildhall. The principal business was that of laying the foundation-stone of the Harris Free Library and Museum, which was done by the Earl of Lathom, with full Masonic ritual, the Freemasons with their regalia going thither in procession through the streets. The Mayor entertained the distinguished party at luncheon in the New Public Hall. A tree was planted in Avenham Park, to commemorate the occasion; this was done by the Duke of Cambridge in the name of the Duchess of Albany. One of our Illustrations shows the design for the intended building of the Harris Free Library, of which Alderman James Hibbert is the architect. Its cost will be mainly provided for by the munificent bequest of the late Mr. E. R. Harris, of Preston, Prothonotary of Lancashire. At the laying of the foundation-stone, Lord Derby was one of the speakers, and made some thoughtful observations upon the benefit of such gifts for the intellectual culture and recreation of the people.

The Agricultural Society's show, in Moor Park, was visited on Wednesday; and there was a luncheon for the party, Lord Winmarleigh, President of the Society, presiding at table. The procession of the textile trades, and another procession of amalgamated trades, which took place on the same day, were especially interesting. There was a concert at the new Public Hall, and a costume ball later in the evening.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week had their appointed festivities and entertainments, besides a procession of the Catholic Guilds, and one of the Temperance Societies, both of which are in great force at Preston. The Athletic Association was to hold a grand tournament, or assault-at-arms, joined by soldiers of the cavalry and infantry; and on the last day of the week Major-General Cameron, C.B., would review four thousand volunteers and other troops, and direct their manœuvres in a sham fight, on the Holme and Howick Marsh.

The whole round of entertainments was to be terminated by a torchlight procession on Saturday night. We shall give some Illustrations of the most remarkable incidents of the Preston Guild week.

Among the public buildings at Preston, illustrations of which appeared in our last, should be noticed the Park Hotel, standing in the midst of the Miller Park, and closely adjoining the railway station. This handsome building has been erected by the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies, joint proprietors of this portion of the line. It is in the Old English style, from the design of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Manchester, whose plans, competing by invitation of the railway companies with nearly fifty other architects, were chosen by a committee of the two railways, and have been carried out under the architect of the London and North-Western Railway, Mr. Stansby; Messrs. R. Neil and Sons, of Manchester, being the contractors. The furniture of the hotel is throughout of a most comfortable and elegant description. The license for the new hotel was granted to Mr. Henry Taylor, of London, whose representative, Mr. Collins, has opened the hotel to the public this week.

THE DUBLIN POLICE STRIKE.

The city of Dublin, from the latter part of last week, experienced great alarm and disturbance from the behaviour of its Metropolitan Police, who seem to have followed the bad example of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Limerick and elsewhere in forming a combination, the action of which is similar to that of the Trades' Unions of some of our working classes, to extort terms from their employers by wholesale refusal of service. The matter in dispute is neither political nor sectarian, but chiefly one of pay. The complaint is, with regard to the retiring pension, that under the new arrangement the men can only get fifteen-fiftieths of their pay after fifteen years' service, and an additional one-fiftieth for every year up to thirty, which would be the maximum pension. But they are likewise dissatisfied with the manner in which discipline is carried out, and they maintain that there was a deal of unnecessary harshness. Another cause of discontent is that the Royal Irish Constabulary have been voted £180,000 in recompense for extra duty, and the Dublin Police consider that they were more entitled than the Constabulary to extra remuneration. They called a meeting to discuss their grievances on Thursday evening last week; it was forbidden by authority; and 234 constables were then dismissed, in accordance with a previous warning, for the offence of having attended that meeting. The comrades of the dismissed men, some two hundred others, who were told off for duty on Friday at certain hours, in place of the men dismissed, thought proper to refuse this duty, as a sort of protest against the action of the Government. They, at the same time, sent a memorial to the Castle, praying that the men who had been dismissed should be reinstated.

As the full amount of police force was not available on Friday and Saturday to guard the city, military patrols were ordered to pass through the streets, and a number of special constables were sworn in, parading on the green in Lower Castle Yard at six o'clock on Saturday evening. They were here addressed by Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, who made a brief speech explaining the circumstances of the case, expressing his regret that a portion of the Metropolitan Police should have been misled to acts of gross insubordination and disobedience, and thanking the gentlemen who had volunteered to serve for the protection of the public peace. We give an illustration of the scene in the Lower Castle Yard when his Excellency addressed the special constables, of whom about 250 were assembled, belonging to different classes of the gentry, tradesmen, and other townspeople. On Saturday night the streets were full of a disorderly rabble, and orders were then issued to the military to disperse the crowds in Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, and College-green. The Riot Act was read, and the men of the Rifle Brigade and West Kent Regiment, assisted by the Dragoons and Hussars, commenced clearing the streets. They charged and recharged for an hour before quiet was restored. Fourteen persons received slight bayonet wounds, but none of a dangerous nature. On Sunday evening at half-past five o'clock a body of special constables, armed with batons and wearing a white badge with the letters "V.R." sewn on it, left the Castle-yard and marched down Parliament-street in the direction of Green-street Police Barracks, where they were to be told off for duty. Their appearance speedily attracted a crowd, and as they passed up Capel-street they were jeered and jostled in a menacing manner. The crowd got more and more aggressive, and began to throw stones. This exasperated the specials, and one of them, named William Anderson, drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession into the crowd. The people fled wildly in every direction. It was found that three men had been severely wounded. The mob turned on Anderson, who fled towards the barracks,

amid shouts of "Stop him." They pursued him and, overtaking him, knocked him down and kicked him savagely, inflicting fractures of the skull and other severe injuries. With great difficulty he was rescued by his comrade and taken to the barracks. At nightfall large bodies of troops, both cavalry and infantry, appeared in the streets, and the tactics of Saturday night were again adopted. The troops were divided into bodies of twenty or thirty, and kept parading along the principal thoroughfares to keep the crowd moving. Before nine o'clock stone-throwing was commenced in College-green, where the Post-office windows were broken. In George-street some shops in the South City Market Buildings were wrecked. Several boys were arrested on a charge of attempting to deface the statue of King William III., in College-green. The police and military, by repeated charges, cleared the streets, and at midnight all was quiet. There had been great damage done to windows and lamps. A large number of people have been admitted to hospital.

In the meantime, the disaffected police constables gradually returned to a sense of their position. They had expected more public support, or that the Government would be compelled to yield to their terms, but it was soon made known that a complete dissolution of the force, and its reconstitution of new materials, would be resorted to in case of necessity. At a meeting of the men on Saturday evening, they were addressed by a Roman Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Canon Pope, who advised them to return to their duty, and his judicious counsel was very well received. The men first dismissed then sent in a respectful memorial, acknowledging their error, and asking to be restored to employment, while the others withdrew their resignation. On Monday night at the proper times, they were all at their posts, and at leaving duty met Captain Talbot, the Chief Commissioner, in a most grateful and loyal spirit, and expressed to him their continued devotion to the Crown. They gave repeated cheers for the Queen and the Lord Lieutenant. With scarcely an exception, they are sincerely sorry for having been so ill advised by agitators who had not their interest at heart, and who for their own purposes have endeavoured to excite discontent and disaffection among them. The response to the appeal of the Government for special constables was very prompt, and 700 or 800 have been sworn, of whom 665 have been enrolled in the city. If the Government required them they could have many hundreds more. The city was very quiet on Monday night, and tranquillity now prevails in Dublin.

The Lords of the Privy Council having approved the recommendation of the University Court that the resignation of the Greek chair, at Edinburgh University, by Professor Blackie, should be accepted, a meeting of the Court of Curators, was held yesterday week, when it was resolved that applications from intending candidates must be sent in not later than Sept. 25.

The Indian Government have published an official statement with reference to the recent negotiations for a treaty with Burmah. From this it appears (the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says) that the Government were prepared to permit the King to conclude a short formal treaty direct with the Queen-Empress. It was stipulated, however, that all public business should continue to be transacted between the Burmese and Indian Governments direct. As the pending negotiations have been closed, this offer of a direct treaty with her Majesty will be withdrawn. The heads of the abortive treaty have been gazetted. The most important concessions on the side of Burmah were—the consent of the King to receive our representative in accordance with the rules of etiquette prevailing at European Courts; to permit a fortified residency at Mandalay; to limit duties and monopolies; to waive all claim to the trial of suits between registered British subjects; and to consent to the establishment of a mixed court for the decision of claims between British and Burmese subjects.

A return of proceedings under the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, up to July 31, 1882, specifies the total number of applications to have fair rents fixed as 79,455; the number of agreements to fix fair rents having been 11,364, making a total of 91,819. The number of rents already fixed are stated to have amounted to 11,552; applications dismissed or struck out, 2062; applications withdrawn, 1331; agreements fixing fair rents, 11,364; making a total of fair rent cases decided (it being inferred that in cases of withdrawal the rent has been agreed upon), 26,309. The total number of applications to have leases declared void has been 1509, the number of leases declared void being 99; the applications dismissed and struck out having amounted to 618, while the applications withdrawn or compromised have numbered 329, making the total number of lease cases disposed of 1076. The number of miscellaneous originating notices as to sale of tenancies and resumption of holdings has been 150, of which 18 have hitherto been disposed of. The number of appeals in re fair rent have been 2970, the number heard 871, the number withdrawn 97, and the number disposed of 968.

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THE MUSICAL TIMES.—SPECIAL

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THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ahier, P., Vicar of Glaisdale, to be Organising Secretary to the Anglo-Continental Society.
 Alderson, E. A., Chaplain to the Forces, Gosport; Chaplain to the Forces, Dover.
 Baddeley, Joseph J., Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Croydon; Incumbent of St. Ann's, Eastbourne.
 Bartlett, J. S., late Curate-in-Charge of St. John's, Stamford; Vicar of St. John's, Sevenoaks.
 Bayley, J. Arden, Chaplain to the Forces, Warley; Chaplain to the Forces, Winchester.
 Berry, Thomas Holbeche; Rector of Levisham, Yorkshire.
 Bower, Charles Uppleby, Rector of Wolferlow, Tenbury; Rector of Lower Sapey, Worcester.
 Brock, Frederick Davies; Vicar of Kirk Leavington.
 Butler, H. A., Curate-in-Charge of Slingsby, York; Curate-in-Charge of St. Peter's, Coventry.
 Chester, Algernon, S. M., Curate of Eelford; Rector of Eelford.
 Childe, Freeman Edward Leonard, Rector of Bolton Abbey, Skipton, York; Rector of Edwin Ralph with Collington Bromyard.
 Craig, H. Tudor, Chaplain to the Forces, Winchester; Senior Chaplain to the Forces at Dover, South-Eastern District.
 Darbyshire, B. S., Vicar of Rotherham; Vicar of Laughton-en-le-Morthen.
 Diggle, John W., Perpetual Curate of SS. Matthew and James, Mossley Hill, Liverpool; Rural Dean of Childwall.
 Drury, C. R., late Archdeacon of Madras; Vicar of West Hampnett, Chichester.
 Freeman, Alexander, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Rector of Murston, Kent.
 Hanbury-Tracy, Alfred Francis Algernon, Vicar of Dymock, Gloucestershire; Incumbent of Holy Nativity, Knowle, Bristol.
 Hewson, H. Newington Clark; Vicar of Fingringhoe, Essex.
 Jones, Edwin, Curate of St. Ann's, Newton Heath; Incumbent of St. Ann's, Newton Heath.
 Powell, Richard, Vicar of St. James's, Hereford; Rector of Withington, Hereford.
 Sanderson, R. E., Head Master of Lancing College; Prebendary of Ertham, in Chichester Cathedral.
 Stevens, T., Incumbent of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks; Vicar of Saffron Walden.
 Stokes, Charles Albert; Vicar of Warmfield.
 Tweedie, Archibald George; Rector of All Saints', North-street, York.
 Underhill, Percy Lees, Curate of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton; Vicar of Smallthorne, Staffordshire.—*Guardian*.

The memorial stone of the new parish church for Capel Curig was placed last week by the Hon. Miss Pennant.

The Archbishop of York has left home for rest, and will be absent during September. Communications or urgent business may be addressed to the Archdeacons.

The Duke of Westminster is about to build, at a cost of £6000, new schools in the parish of St. John, Chester, of which he is lay Rector.

The choral festivals in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund will take place in the parish church of Sheffield on the 19th inst., and in York Minster on the 20th.

Camden church, Camberwell, of which the Ven. Archdeacon Richardson is Incumbent, was reopened on Sunday, after sundry repairs and decorations.

The extensive alterations which have been recently effected in the Church of St. John, Pendlebury, near Manchester, involving an outlay of £2000, have been carried out at the expense of one of the churchwardens, Mr. Oliver Heywood, who further intends to provide the church with a new organ.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Brighton, is undergoing a thorough restoration, which will render both the interior and exterior more attractive and suitable to the purposes of Divine service. The improvements are being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. J. Somers Clarke, jun.

At a meeting held in Wales on Thursday week, a splendid pastoral staff, made of ivory and silver and precious stones, was presented by the Earl of Cork, Lord Lieutenant of the county, to Lord Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath and Wells. The staff, which was designed by the diocesan architect, cost £450, and was subscribed for by the clergy and laity of the diocese. At the same time a congratulatory address was presented to the Bishop by Archdeacon Denison on behalf of the clergy of the diocese.

The fund for establishing a new bishopric at Southwell, Notts, where the Archbishop of York formerly had a palace, according to an official statement recently issued, now amounts to £35,296. Of this sum Nottinghamshire has contributed £5215, Staffordshire £4729, Shropshire £4865, Derbyshire £3280, Lincolnshire £8707; whilst £2800 has been raised as a general fund, and £5000 has been granted by the central committee. Vigorous efforts are about being made to augment the fund.

The Bishop of St. David's on Thursday week reopened the parish church of Llandawke, near Langhorne, a Norman building of great antiquity, which for years past has been in a ruinous condition. The parish, which is but 620 acres in extent, is, excepting the glebe lands, wholly owned by one farmer, a Nonconformist, and the population being only twenty-one persons all told, it is not surprising that out of an expenditure of £500 a debt of £100 remains upon the restored church. The edifice, which is Norman, contains many objects of antiquarian interest, which have been carefully preserved.

A beautiful stained-glass window has been placed in the parish church of Sherston Magna, near Malmesbury, in memory of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cresswell, of Pinkney Park, Wilts, and Sidbury Hall, Bridgorth: it is of three lights, and contains figures emblematic of Faith, Hope, and Charity.—A fourth memorial window has been fixed in the newly-restored church of Ordsall, East Retford, Notts, to the memory of the late Mrs. Marshall, of Mount Vernon, Ordsall, who died Sept. 1, 1881, and the subject is the crucifixion.—A handsome oak reredos, erected by the family of and to the memory of the late Hon. O. Duncombe, in the parish church of Westerdale, Yorkshire, was recently unveiled. The design was made by Messrs. Perkin and Bulwer, architects, Leeds.—A marked improvement has been effected in the church at Handborough by the filling of the three-light east and west windows with Munich stained glass, by Mayer and Co., in memory of the wife of the Rev. R. P. Newhouse.

DEPARTURE OF CETEWAYO.

King Cetewayo, accompanied by his cousin, Ngcongwana, the chiefs Umkosana and Ungobogana, Mr. Shepstone, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Fynney, left London for Southampton yesterday week. A large crowd assembled to witness the departure of Cetewayo and his chiefs. On entering their carriages they were greeted with hearty cheering. The King appeared greatly pleased at the warmth of the reception, and bowed several times in acknowledgment to the crowd. Waterloo Station was reached shortly after eleven o'clock, and the King was received by Mr. Verrinder, the superintendent of traffic, and other officials of the company, and conducted to the train which was to convey him to Southampton. The journey was comparatively uneventful. On leaving the train the King and suite at once went on board the Nubian, which left for Plymouth in the afternoon. The King had with him, in addition to a quantity of luggage, an English bull-dog, two greyhounds, and a spaniel.

The Nubian entered Plymouth Sound on Saturday. During the day the King visited the gunnery ship lying there, and was afterwards shown over the dockyard. The party then returned to the Nubian, which soon after took her departure.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The annual prize meeting of the London Rifle Brigade at Rainham was continued on Wednesday week, when the contests were devoted to skirmishing, rapid firing, and volley firing. Unlike the previous day, when the various competitions were carried out in half a gale, the weather was beautifully fine. Firing opened at ten o'clock for the first and second skirmishing competitions and rapid firing. In the first, which was for a handsome silver challenge cup, value £21, presented by the Broad-street Ward, a second (money) prize being added for the next best score, none but members who had attended at least double the number of drills requisite for efficiency were allowed to compete. Five minutes were allowed for the test, during which the competitors, having been drawn up opposite their respective targets, under the command of Major Ewens, moved off as quickly as they chose, on the word "Advance," to 400 yards, where firing was opened and continued for one minute. The firing was similarly conducted at 350, 300, 250, and 200 yards. In the second contest ten rounds had to be fired, advancing and retiring by word of command, between 400 and 200 yards, back sights not to be raised, and rifles fairly loaded from the pouch. The prizes were ten guineas by the Ironmongers' Company, and a second formed from the entrance fees. For the rapid firing, also at skirmishing targets, at 200 yards, any position was permitted; time, two minutes, rifles to be loaded on the word "Commence firing," the prizes being ten guineas by Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co. and the entrance money. This contest resulted in a splendid shoot by Captain Lord Waldegrave, who in the two minutes got on the unprecedented score of nineteen successive bull's-eyes—76 points—Corporal Merritt being second with 66, Private Page third with 60; Private Siegirt with 56; Private Robinson, 56; Private Beard, 56; Private Webb, 54; Private Elles, 54; and Private Desmond, 54. The fourth and last contest of the day was for volley-firing; squads of ten from each company; five rounds at 400 yards; second-class Wimbledon targets. The results were as follow:—First Skirmishing Competition.—First prize, cup, value £21, by the Broad-street Ward, Private Saw, 54; second prize, Private Siegirt, 50; next best, Captain Lord Waldegrave, 44; Private Beard, 44; Corporal Cocks, 40; Sergeant Walker, 38; and Sergeant Merritt, 36. Second Skirmishing Competition.—First prize, Ironmongers', ten guineas, Corporal Elles, 84 (eight bull's-eyes and one outer); second prize, Private Chapman, 28 (six bull's-eyes and two outers); Corporal Adams, 26 (six bulls and one outer); Corporal Lawrence, 24 (six bulls); Private Page 24 (five bulls and two outers); and Private Siegirt, 24 (five bulls and two outers).

The prize meeting was brought to a close on Thursday week with the competition for the gold medal, the most coveted of the numerous and valuable prizes which had been shot for, not for its intrinsic value and the substantial sum of 15 guineas which accompanies it, but for the honour which attaches to its possessor of being the champion shot of the year. Flags from the tops of the mantlets hardly moved, while the light was of that permanently subdued character which means, to those who possess the skill and the power to wield it, bull's-eyes. Firing did not open till shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, when the competitors who had qualified by making the highest aggregates at 200, 500, and 600 yards at Nos. 1 and 7 competitions with the Snider, and some of the silver medallists, assembled at the 200 yards firing point to fire their first ten rounds in the kneeling position. At the time there was slight rain, but so slight as to cause little inconvenience; indeed, from the beginning to the end of a most exciting contest, the aim was "dead on" the bull, and some splendid practice was made. At 200 yards, where, as at each of the other ranges, the highest possible was 50 points, Corporal Green led with 44 points, closely followed by Private Robinson, 43; Corporal Cocks and Private Matthews, 42 each; Private Runtz and Private Griggs, 40; Private Lattey and Colour-Sergeant Mathams, 39. At 500 yards—Colour-Sergeant Preston, with a fine score of nine bulls and a magpie, led with 85 points, Corporal Cocks, with 42, bringing his aggregate at the two distances to 84. Private Lattey made 45, Private C. Cross 44, Captain Earl Waldegrave and Corporal Rothan, 43 each; Private Robinson and Colour-Sergeant Green, 41; and Private Hood, Private Griggs, and Corporal Adams, 40. At the final distance, 600 yards, the issue lay between Colour-Sergeant Preston and Corporal Cocks, the latter making a strong effort to reduce the lead which the gold medalist of 1879 had assumed. Cocks, commencing well with two bull's-eyes, looked an easy winner, but the failing light upset his chances, as it did those of Lattey, Captain Earl Waldegrave, Private Runtz, and some few others, and Colour-Sergeant Preston, with 39, brought up his aggregate to 124, and won the gold medal and £15 15s. The next were Corporal Cocks, 122; Private Lattey, 120; Captain Earl Waldegrave, 118; Private Runtz, 118; Corporal Rothan, 117; Private Hood, 115; Private Robinson, 114; Private Griggs, 113; Colour-Sergeant Geer, 112; Corporal Green, 112; Private Ridgway, 110; Private Matthews, 110; Private C. Cross, 107; Private Partington, 105; Corporal Adams, 103; Lieutenant Marshall, 98; Colour-Sergeant Matchams, 98; Private McDougall, 98; Private H. Lintot, 98; and Private W. S. Smith, 94. After the gold medal contest, the remaining distances, 700 and 800 yards, of the squads which were not able to compete on Tuesday for the commanding officer's (Lieut.-Colonel Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton's) prize were proceeded with, the result being that Private Robinson wins the Colonel's prize of ten guineas with 87 points, five rounds at 200, 500, 600, 700, and 800 yards, class targets, positions, and scoring. Private McDougall, with 84, takes the second prize of five guineas, presented by the Worshipful Company of Butchers; Corporal Rothan, the third prize of three guineas, with 83; Captain Earl Waldegrave, the fourth prize, with 81; Private Elkington, the fifth prize; and Lieutenant Marshall, the sixth prize. Private Siegirt made 78; Captain Boyes, 76; Captain Vesey-Fitzgerald, 75; Private Burton, 74; and Private Hancock, 74. The grand aggregate prizes were won by:—First prize, Challenge Cup, presented by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and five guineas, Corporal Rothan, 315; second prize, by Captain Earl Waldegrave, Private Robinson, 311; and third and fourth prizes, by Matthew Marshall, Esq., Captain Lord Waldegrave, 305, and Corporal Cocks, 299. The Permanent Staff-Sergeants' prizes were won by Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Grainge, 72; Sergeant Desmond, Sergeant-Major Gowing, and Staff-Sergeant Browne.

A match between the 24th Middlesex and the 3rd Surrey, at Nunhead Ranges, resulted in an easy victory for the 24th by 123 points.

The annual prize competition of the Brighton Rifle Corps began on Wednesday week. Ten matches were arranged. The Mayor's Cup was won by Private Titcombe.

The annual battalion prize meeting of the East Kent was held at the range of the Sittingbourne company yesterday week. The first competition was for teams of eight efficient volunteers from each company. The following were the results:—Margate, 391, £10 and the battalion challenge

cup; Dover, 374; Sittingbourne, 367; Ramsgate, 341; New Romney, 303. Private Walton, of Margate, took the first prize, £3, for the highest individual aggregate score. In this series all the prizes for the highest individual score at each range fell to the Sittingbourne company. Private Sharp took two prizes in the recruits' competition. The second competition was for volley firing at 400 yards, open to squads of eight men each from each company, five rounds each man. The first prize, £8, was won by a team from the Sittingbourne company, who made the remarkable total of 124—18 bulls, 12 inners, 8 outers—representing 38 hits against only 2 misses.

The Engineer Volunteers' Camp at Chatham, which existed for two weeks, broke up early last Saturday morning. Shortly after ten o'clock the whole of the men were paraded in full marching order, and, under the command of Colonel Ball, of the 1st Middlesex Corps of Engineers, were marched to the Chatham station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, headed by the band of the Royal Engineers. The detachment was heartily cheered as it passed through the town.

AGRICULTURE.

The Isle of Wight Agricultural Society, which was recently started, opened its first exhibition of some 700 specimens on Wednesday and Thursday at Newport, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty is patroness, and sends largely in the entries.

The eleventh annual show of the Anglesea Agricultural Society was held at Beaumaris last week, under the presidency of Captain H. B. Mitchell. There was a large show of stock, especially of the pure Welsh breed, but the rain spoilt everything. Harvest prospects in Anglesea are bad, owing to cold, unseasonable weather.

The exhibition of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was opened with brilliant weather on Thursday week, in Mr. Wilbraham Tollemache's grounds at Dorfold Hall, near Nantwich. In point of quality the exhibition is considered highly satisfactory. The Duke of Westminster won the premium for a pair of cart or draught horses, with his well-known prize-takers Duchess and Lady Whitelock, and also took a second prize with Lively. In the class for a pair of agricultural horses, Mr. George Rodger, Preston, Brook, took premier honours; the Duke of Westminster closely pressing him with the second prize. Mr. James Cronshaw, of Cheadle, took the first prize for cart-horses, and also a silver cup, offered by the local committee, with Congress, a magnificent bright bay. Lord Creve carried off the first prize for bulls over two years, with his handsome roan Welford; Mr. Foljambe, M.P., Worksop, taking the second. Mr. Foljambe was also second in the class for shorthorn bulls under two years, the first prize being taken by Mr. Charles Brierley, Tenbury. Mr. Brierley took first prizes for shorthorn cow in milk, and shorthorn heifer under three years.

The annual Show of the Ormskirk, Southport, and Bootle Agricultural Society was opened yesterday week at Marsh-lane, Bootle, when, notwithstanding persistent rain, a large number of spectators assembled. The exhibits numbered nearly 1200 horses, bulls, dairy cows, and dogs. There was a good muster of sheep, but pigs were less numerous than usual. The prize list amounted to £700, in addition to which there were offered a number of silver cups and medals as special prizes. Sir R. A. Cross and Colonel Ireland Blackburne, the members for South-West Lancashire, attended the show and were present at the luncheon, at which the Mayor of Bootle, Mr. Poulson, presided. Sir R. A. Cross said that agriculture was one of the greatest industries we had in the country, and must not be considered as separate from other manufactures. The machinery must be kept up to the mark. He had never been afraid for agriculture of foreign competition, and he had great faith in the energy and pluck of the Lancashire farmers.

Mr. R. Winn, M.P., speaking at Gainsborough yesterday week, said farmers had suffered from unexpected bad times, but he hoped they were gradually pulling through, and that the harvest of this year would be more remunerative than its predecessors. He was glad to note that farmers were not likely to meet with any great opposition from American meat. He had heard that the price of beef in New York was twopence per pound more than in London, so that they had no reason to fear competition in meat from their American friends. For wheat he could not say as much, as the proportion of wheat grown in the United States was very large, and farmers must anticipate a large proportion being sent here. He hoped that the oat and barley crops would prove more remunerative, and if farmers would turn their hands to raising meat instead of corn, he thought it would be a wiser course to pursue.

At Fishguard Agricultural Show, Mr. W. Davies, M.P., strongly condemned many speeches now made upon the relations of landlord and tenants. While farming interests should be protected by good tenant-right law, it was wholly unnecessary to materially change the present law affecting the landed interests of the country. Lord Kensington, who was present, did not deal with legislative questions, but urged the establishment in Pembrokeshire of a large county movable agricultural show.

Colonel Paget, M.P., presided over a large meeting of farmers held in the Townhall, Wells, Somerset, last Saturday evening, when Mr. Buckmaster, of the Science and Art Department, gave a lecture on the Classes for Teaching the Science of Agriculture. The chairman said if he were asked to express in one word what farmers most wanted he would say sunshine. We had no virgin soils to cultivate, and some of our old soils were more or less exhausted. Chemical science had rendered the greatest service to agriculture, but the action of manures was often mysterious and inexplicable. As men applied themselves to scientific researches we should be better able to understand and explain the action of manures on the soil. France, Germany, and America were turning their attention to science in all its bearings on agriculture, and the lecturer was doing a good work in awakening the attention of the agriculturist to the subject.

The new waterworks at Hawick, constructed at a cost of about £14,000, were opened yesterday by the Duke of Buccleuch. The day was observed as a general holiday.

The second report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on the Land Act has been issued. Their Lordships state:—"Much of the evidence taken relates to the manner in which the provisions of the Land Act have been acted on by the various sub-commissioners throughout Ireland, and your committee were desirous of hearing the evidence on this subject of the sub-commissioners themselves, or of some of them. It was, however, represented to your committee, in the correspondence with the commissioners, that public inconvenience would have been occasioned by summoning any of the sub-commissioners to London at this period of the year, and your committee in consequence abstained from doing so. Your committee, however, feel that the inquiry, without this evidence, as well as in some other respects, is still incomplete; and in reporting the evidence already taken they recommend the reappointment next Session of the committee with a view to continue the inquiry."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is scarcely so good a number as usual. "Damocles," however, if not particularly interesting as a story, shows great truth and delicacy in psychological observation. There are two interesting and picturesque papers on topics connected with the Italian Renaissance; perhaps one too many for one number. Mr. Symonds draws a brilliant picture of the magnificence, military and literary eminence, but chequered fortunes of the Dukes of Urbino; and "Moslem Pirates in the Mediterranean" is a curious account of a state of things which one can hardly believe to have been so long tolerated. "The Literary Restoration" sketches very agreeably, after Mrs. Oliphant, the great work of the first thirty years of this century, "the restoration of the imaginative element to its place in literature." From a visiting card, bearing the name of Edgar B. Chadwick, Mr. Grant Allen extracts a surprising amount of Early English lore, philological and ethnological, historical and topographical.

"The Little Pilgrim Goes up Higher" is a continuation of the beautiful allegory which attracted so much attention in *Macmillan* some time ago. It is still beautiful, but we are not quite sure that it wholly avoids that tendency to the "goody" from which works tending to edification are seldom wholly exempt. Mr. A. Lewis's paper on the Salvation Army is a favourable sketch of a very different style of manifestation of the religious sentiment. Mr. Julian Hawthorne has got among the aristocracy, and this month's instalment of his romance lacks something of its accustomed vigour. Mr. F. Pollock relieves the English land laws from some popular imputations, and shows how largely they have been created by the decisions of Judges. Principal Shairp's essay on the sixth book of the *Æneid* brings out the remarkable elevation in men's idea of the future life which had taken place between the time of Homer and the Latin poet.

In an article very appropriately entitled "Curiosities of British Politics," *Blackwood* likens Mr. Gladstone to Cain, insinuating that Lord Beaconsfield was Abel. In strong contrast with this frothy nonsense is a paper on the coming of the Mahdy, or Messiah, expected by many Mussulmans to appear in 1882-3. The writer, rightly or wrongly, does not believe that the Moslem are actuated by fanaticism in anything like the degree commonly supposed; and considers that England possesses their respect and sympathy to a greater extent than any other European Power. It is admitted, however, that if the Mahdy does come, he may excite an uncontrollable enthusiasm. A sketch of Rachel is disfigured by ill-natured remarks at the expense of other actresses, and is not over-appreciative of Rachel herself. It renders her memory the service, however, of making numerous quotations from her letters, showing how much more heart, honourable ambition, and family affection she possessed than the world has generally believed. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, is the theme of the current instalment of the notices of *Blackwood's* ancient worthies. The praise bestowed on him is certainly not excessive.

Fraser has a good number, including the continuation of Mr. Clark Russell's exciting "Lady Maud," Dr. Richardson's rather eccentric lecture on British Ethnology, and very pleasant papers on Mediæval Cookery and Modern Venice, by Mrs. Reeve and Mr. J. A. Symonds. Mr. Karl Blind's strictly personal reminiscences of Garibaldi are scanty; but he is able to throw some light on the hero's real feeling towards Germany, and his reasons for taking up arms against her in the French war.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "personal narrative" in the *Nineteenth Century* throws light on the intricate backstairs department of Egyptian politics. Mr. P. H. Bagenal has done good service in calling attention to Count Cavour's views on the Irish question nearly forty years ago. With unanswerable force and sagacity Cavour points out the impossibility of a political separation between Ireland and Great Britain under any circumstances. The evils of Ireland might, in his opinion, be mostly cured by the same facilities for the free disposition of property which would also be good for England. If this view seems unreasonably optimistic, it must be considered that in Cavour's time Irish agitation had not assumed a socialistic complexion; it was directed against bad landlords, not against "land-lordism." M. Joseph Reinach's account of the Parisian newspapers is full of *esprit* as well as information. What can be more delicately sarcastic than the character of *Le Gaulois*, M. Jules Simon's recent organ? "The articles of the author of the *Devoir* are certainly charming; they are the delight of clerical men, and of all enemies of the Republic in general. Zola's last filthy novel came out in the *Gaulois*." We are glad to see that M. Reinach advocates the English practice of anonymous journalism. Madame de Novikoff contributes an account of the temperance movement in Russia. Russia is notoriously one of the most drunken countries in Europe, and the objects of the reformers would command strong sympathy if it were proposed to carry them out with fairness and justice. Unfortunately, it is a part of their programme that public-houses should be suppressed without any compensation to the proprietors; and it must be so, for it is perfectly certain that no Russian Government would ever spend a farthing for such a purpose. We do not believe, however, that Russian officials have the least serious idea of interfering with a traffic which, however demoralising to the people, supplies half the revenue of the State. Mr. A. S. Murray writes with knowledge and judgment on the prospects of archaeological exploration in Greece, but what are we to think of the taste which pronounces the exquisite sculpture of the Ephesian column "academical"? The Laureate's lines on Virgil are very good for a composition written to order, but are intrinsically more excellent as criticism than as poetry. It is well, nevertheless, that Mr. Tennyson should have placed upon record his admiration of the poet to whose genius among all others his own bears most resemblance.

The *Fortnightly* opens with a very entertaining study by Mr. Saintsbury on the French sentimental novel, from the ancient tomes of the Scudéri school down to the Adolphe of Benjamin Constant, whose recently published correspondence with Madame Récamier shows that he really was the great sublime he drew. Mr. Grant Allen scarcely answers his own question—*Who was primitive man?* If, however, we wish to learn what primitive man was like, we shall be informed that he was "slouching, black-faced, and whiskered, with prominent prognathous muzzle and low retreating forehead." After this we almost expect to hear that he may still be met with in the Black Country and about Whitechapel. Mr. Freeman sees nothing in the United States but Federal and race questions, but he sees these so clearly that his notes of his impressions of travel are very valuable. Mr. Jeffray vindicates the Queensland colonists against Mr. Wiskar's charge of inhumanity to Polynesian immigrants—that of inhumanity to aborigines is not touched upon. He certainly shows that the Queensland Legislature has made salutary laws for the protection of immigrants, but we understood Mr. Wiskar's complaint to be not that laws do not exist, but that they are not executed. Mr. Arthur Leach assails the House of Lords for

having an opinion of its own; and Mr. F. Pollock and Mr. H. D. Trail, respectively, contribute excellent papers on the science of politics and the analysis of humour.

The *Contemporary Review* has no very remarkable article, but several of considerable interest. Cardinal Manning thinks the Salvation Army "over bad for blessing, over good for banning." Mr. Gordon Cumming draws a brilliant picture of the resources of California in the three great staples of wheat, wine, and wool. Mr. C. Montefiore, in defending Judaism against the charge of being a mere tribal religion, introduces an interesting sketch of the rival camps of the "reformed" and "orthodox" within its bosom. The latter would seem to be too much Jews and the former too little. "The Austrian War against Publicity," is, in plain English, the expulsion of a hostile newspaper correspondent. Mr. Blind's essay on "Radical and Revolutionary Parties" contains some useful and some questionable information.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's "Dust," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, greatly improves this month in power and spirit, and Mr. Gordon Cumming's "Glimpse of Cairo" is very graphic and picturesque. Mr. Andrew Wilson's "Problems of Distribution," is little else but a popularisation of Mr. Wallace's great work on the subject, but as such is useful and acceptable.

Harper and The Century, as usual, are full of excellent papers. The former, in addition to beautifully illustrated descriptions of York (New England), and touring in Spain and Surrey, has recollections of Emerson, evidently the fruit of intimate personal acquaintance; while the character of its fiction is admirably sustained by Mr. W. Black's "Shandon Bells." The *Century* has a paper on Bewick, reproducing several of his most characteristic woodcuts and portraits, with biographical and critical accompaniments, of Mark Twain, President Woolsey, and Dante Rossetti. The portrait of the latter, it must be said, is no likeness; but the essay by Mr. Gosse affords an excellent picture of this unique and original painter and poet. General Macquellan's remarks on the war in Egypt are dry but sensible: he does not seem to have grasped the possibility of Sir Garnet Wolseley choosing another base of operations than Alexandria. In the *Atlantic*, Mr. Hardy's "Two on a Tower," Miss Phelps's "Doctor Zay," and Mr. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince" are running their due course; and besides these exciting tales the number contains several important and interesting articles.

Belgravia continues attractive with Messrs. Besant and Rice's "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" and Mrs. Macquoid's papers on Yorkshire scenes and legends. *Temple Bar*, *Time*, *Tinsley*, and the *Argosy* are entertaining without any very special features. "Anecdote Corner," in *London Society*, is a new feature, and a good one. *St. Nicholas* is as well adapted to young people as ever. The *Army and Navy Magazine* has valuable articles on the state of the Navy and the reorganisation of the Indian Army, and a photographic portrait of Sir John Aclay.

The present number of *Art and Letters*—an Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Fine Art and Fiction, conducted by J. Comyns Carr—completes the first year of this excellent publication.

The first part has been issued of Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's pictorial edition of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," which, when complete, will contain 400 illustrations by Gustave Doré; and Messrs. Ward and Lock publish this month the first part of their household edition of the same work, with engravings by Millais, Tenniel, Watson, and Dalziel.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's numerous periodicals include—The Magazine of Art, Picturesque Europe, the Family Magazine, Little Folks, Universal History, Gleanings from Popular Authors, Picturesque America, British Ballads, Old and New London, Old and New Edinburgh, Science for All, Familiar Wild Flowers, Royal Shakspeare, Leopold Shakspeare, and Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

Other magazines and serial publications received are:—Men of Mark, The Portfolio, Theatre, Army and Navy Magazine, Across Country, St. James's, Churchman, Aunt Judy's Magazine, Pathways of Palestine, St. Nicholas, Irish Monthly, Universal Instructor, Burlington, Science Gossip, Argosy, Good Words, Leisure Hour, Celebrities of the Day, Churchman's Shilling Magazine, Journal of Forestry, Antiquary, Bibliographer, Fashion Books—Le Moniteur de la Mode, Ladies' Gazette, World of Fashion, Le Follet, Ladies' Treasury, Myra's Journal, Myra's Mid-Monthly; and monthly parts of Chambers's Journal, All the Year Round, Household Words, Harper's Young People, Knowledge, Our Darlings, Sunday at Home, Sunday Magazine, Boy's Own Paper, and Girl's Own Paper.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

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| W. H. ALLEN and Co.
Three Five-Act Plays and Twelve Dramatic Scenes. Suitable for Private Theatricals or Drawing-Room Recitation. By Martin P. Tupper. | MACMILLAN and Co.
Summer Stories for Boys and Girls. By Mrs. Molesworth. |
| BENTLEY and SON.
A Prodigal's Progress. By Frank Barrett. 3 vols. | DICKENS'S Dictionary of London, 1882.
Dickens's Dictionary of the Thames. From Oxford to the New, 1882.
Dickens's Dictionary of Paris, 1882. |
| BLACKWOOD and SONS.
Dick's Wandering. By Julian Sturgis. 3 vols. | MASON, FIRTH, and M. CUTCHERON, Melbourne.
Official Record of the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880-81. |
| TRAITS and Travesties, Social and Political. By Laurence Oliphant. | PAUL and Co.
International Scientific Series: Ants, Bees, and Wasps. A Record of Observations on the Habits of the Social Hymenoptera. By Sir John Lubbock. |
| BOGE.
Claims to Royalty. By John H. Ingram. | REMINGTON and Co.
Through Dark to Light; or, a Day at the Sea. |
| CHAPMAN and HALL.
Marion Fay. A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. 3 vols. | Temple of the Devil. A Novel. 3 vols. |
| Unfairly Won. A Novel. By Nanine Power O'Donoghue. 3 vols. | Flattering Tales. By A. E. Hume. 1 vol. |
| The Letters of Charles Dickens. Edited by His Sister-in-Law and His Eldest Daughter. 2 vols. | A Fair Exchange. A Novel. By Henry G. Gilford. |
| CHATTO and WINDUS.
The Martyrdom of Madeline. By Robert Buchanan. 3 vols. | SONNENSCHEIN and Co.
Common Sense About Women. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. |
| The Prince of Wales's Garden Party, and Other Stories. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell. | Handbook of the Cathedral of St. Paul. By G. Phillips Heyan, and Dr. Jno. Stainer. |
| Binbly. Stories for Children. By Ouida. | SOTHERAN and Co.
Japanese Marks and Seals. By James Lord Bowes. |
| CLOWES and SONS.
Bayonet—Fencing and Sword—Practice. By Alfred Hutton. | Eastern Carpets. Twelve Early Examples. With Descriptive Notices by Vincent Robinson, and a Preface by Sir George Birdwood. Printed in Colours by W. Griggs, Water-Colour Drawings by E. Julia Robinson. |
| DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.
Altavona. Fact and Fiction. From My Life in the Highlands. By Professor John Stuart Blackie. | STANFORD.
Madeira: Its Scenery, and How to See It. By Ellen M. Taylor. With Frontispiece, Map of the Island, and Plan of the Funchal. |
| HURST and BLACKETT.
Donovan. A Novel. By Edna Lyall. 3 vols. | Tourist's Guide to Dorsetshire: Coast, Inland, and Road. By R. N. Worth. With Map. |
| C. JOHNSON and Co.
Words: A Foundling. Translated from an Ancient French Manuscript. Discovered by J. A. Arouet. | Tourist's Guide to Berkshire. By Edward Walford. With Map. |
| LONGMANS, GREEN, and Co.
Epochs of Modern History: The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1880. By Justin McCarthy, M.P. | POEMS, Lyrics, and Sonnets. By L. S. Berrington. |
| LOW and Co.
Castle Warlock. A Homely Romance. By Dr. George MacDonald. 3 vols. | TINSLEY BROTHERS.
For Love and Honour. A Novel. By Francis Addison. 3 vols. |
| The Land of the Bay. Being Impressions of Tinsley under the French. By T. Wemyss Reid. | TUGNIE and Co.
A Paladin of Finance. Contemporary Manners. By Edward Jenkins. |
| The Giant Ratt. Part II. The Cryptogram. By Jules Verne. Translated by W. J. Gordon. | MARCUS WARD and Co.
Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott. With Illustrations. |
| The Monster Municipality; or, Gog and Magog. Reformed. A Dream. By "Grip." | WITHERBY and Co.
Royal Navy List, 1882. By Lieut.-Colonel Francis Lead. |

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The concluding meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held at Southampton, took place on Wednesday week. Three Sections met to dispose of papers not read and discussed the previous day—namely, the Mathematical, Mechanical, and Geological. The meetings were only of short duration.

At the meeting of the general committee, held at one o'clock in the Skating Rink—the President, Dr. Siemens, in the chair—the following recommendations for grants were agreed to:—

Mathematics and Physics.—Professor Crum Brown, meteorological observations on Ben Nevis, £50; Mr. R. H. Scott, synoptic charts of the Indian Ocean, £50; Mr. G. H. Darwin, harmonic analysis of tidal observations, £50.

Chemistry.—Professor W. A. Tilden, investigating isomeric naphthalene derivatives, £15; Professor Odling, photographing the ultra-violet spark-spectra, £20.

Geology.—Mr. R. Etheridge, earthquake phenomena of Japan, £50; Professor W. C. Williamson, fossil plants of Halifax, £20; Dr. H. C. Sorby, British fossil polyzoa, £10; Mr. R. Etheridge, fossil phyllopora of the Palæozoic rocks, £25; Sir John Halkshaw, erosion of the seacoasts of England and Wales, £10; Professor E. Hull, circulation of underground waters, £15; Dr. J. Evans, geological record, £50; Professor V. Ball, carboniferous limestone caves in the South of Ireland, £20; Mr. R. Etheridge, Llandovery rocks of Central Wales, £10.

Biology.—General Pitt-Rivers, photographs of the races and principal crosses in the British Isles, £10; Mr. Stainton, record of zoological literature, £100; Mr. J. Cordeaux, migration of birds, £20; Professor Ray Lankester, table at the zoological station at Naples, £80; Dr. Pye-Smith, Scottish Zoological station, £25; Dr. Pye-Smith, influence of bodily exercise on the elimination of nitrogen, £30; Sir J. Looker, exploring Kilimandjaro and the adjoining mountains of Eastern Equatorial Africa, £500; Mr. R. Mendola, investigation of Loughnan Camp, £10; Mr. P. L. Slater, natural history of Timor-Laut, £50.

Mechanics.—Sir F. J. Bramwell, relation between the pressure at different points of a structure on which water and air impinge, £25; Sir Joseph Whitworth, screw gauges, £20. Total, £1265.

The recommendation that in future years the Anatomical and Physiological Department and the Zoological and Botanical Department of the Biological Section should be amalgamated, on the ground that of recent years there had not been sufficient papers to keep both departments going, was agreed to. The recommendation that the Council should be empowered to appoint a committee to assist them in securing a representative meeting at Montreal in 1884 was also agreed to after a short discussion.

The closing meeting was held later in the afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Siemens. Captain Galton, hon. sec., announced the grants which had been made for scientific purposes, and made the following announcements, which had been confirmed by the general committee:—1. That the council be empowered to communicate with foreign scientific associations with a view to promoting the organisation of an international scientific congress. 2. That the council be empowered to appoint a committee, upon which the several sections of the association be equally represented, for the purpose of co-operating with the council in considering the best arrangements for securing a representative gathering of the association at the meeting proposed to be held at Montreal. Votes of thanks to the Mayor and Corporation, to the officers and members of the local executive, and to all who had taken part in the arrangements for the meeting, brought the proceedings to a close.

On Thursday there were several excursions. One party went round the Isle of Wight, the steamer *Ellis*, the finest of their fleet, having been granted by the South-Western Company; a second went by special steamer to Portsmouth, where special facilities were afforded for viewing the dockyard and other matters of interest at this great arsenal; and a third went to Stonehenge, the fine cathedral at Salisbury being taken en route. Rain fell persistently all day, much marring the pleasure of the several trips.

Availing themselves of the Queen's permission, about 200 members of the British Association visited Osborne yesterday week. The party left Southampton by special steamer for Cowes, and on arriving at Osborne were conducted to the Royal residence by way of the private gardens. The party were permitted to stroll through the north and east corridors, and also paid a visit to the Royal farm. Returning to Cowes the party boarded the Royal yacht *Alberta*, and inspected the state saloons.

ART MATTERS.

The twelfth annual Exhibition of Pictures under the direction of the Liverpool Corporation was opened to the public on Monday. As on previous occasions, the Exhibition is held in the Walker Art Gallery, the rooms of which are quite filled by the various paintings. These number 1552, there being a total excess of about 200 pictures over last year, when the number was restricted, in consequence of the large size of many of the works. The collection comprises 826 oil paintings, 741 water colour drawings, and 38 pieces of sculpture. Amongst the pictures shown are many from the Royal Academy, by eminent artists. Sir Frederick Leighton sends his "Phryne at Eleusis;" Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., the large picture entitled "Memphis," which occupies a place of honour; while amongst the exhibitors are Mr. Sant, R.A., Mr. R. C. Woodville (who lends the battle piece "Malwand"), Mr. P. R. Morris, Mr. F. W. Topham, Mr. Haynes Williams, Miss Clara Montalba, Mr. H. S. Marks, R.A., Mr. J. Finnie, Mr. W. B. Boadle, Mr. J. D. Watson, Mr. P. Bigland, Mr. T. S. Cooper, R.A., Mr. Marcus Stone, A.R.A., Mr. S. P. Hall (who sends his painting of the "Marriage of the Duke of Connaught," by permission of the Queen), Mr. F. Barnard, and others. The hanging has been done with care and fairness by the committee, who have been effectively aided by Mr. Dyal, the permanent curator of the Art Gallery. Over 1500 persons attended the "private view," and ninety-one pictures were sold, realizing £1328.

The autumn exhibition of works in black and white, and of the Scottish Water-Colour Society, at the galleries of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts, was opened to the public on Tuesday, and will close early in November.

Lord Jersey has promised £1000 towards building a higher education college for South Wales in furtherance of Mr. Mundella's proposals.

The various barristers appointed to hold revision courts over the country for the purpose of revising the lists of voters who are entitled to elect members to serve in Parliament will hold their courts to hear county claims between Sept. 20 and Oct. 31, and borough claims will be taken by them between Sept. 15 and Oct. 31.

The Act to amend the law relating to Costs and Salaries in County Courts has been issued. It is declared that no person other than a solicitor of the Supreme Court shall be entitled to have or recover any fee or reward for appearing or acting on behalf of any other party in a county court. It is not to affect the right of a barrister to appear, or a solicitor recovering for such employment. Further, a Judge can now award costs on the higher scale, no matter what the amount recovered, or award the same to a defendant on a certificate that the case involved some novel or difficult point, or was of public interest.

THE WAR IN EGYPT: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Transport Batavia.

H.M.S. Sultan.

Steam-ship Orient (Transport).

H.M.S. Superb.

H.M.S. Alexandra.

H.M.S. Agincourt.

H.M.S. Northumberland.

Decoy, Gun-boat.

Entrance to Suez Canal. Fendee. Monreb.



BRITISH FLEET OF IRONCLADS AND TRANSPORTS ENTERING PORT SAID, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20.



TROOPS LANDING AT ISMAILIA, AUGUST 21.

Sir Garnet Wolseley and Duke of Connaught.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Stanford's *Compendium of Geography and Travel*, a new volume of which has just been published by Mr. Edward Stanford, of Charing-cross, is the most comprehensive and exact work of its kind, for occasional reference or for systematic study, that exists in the English language. Three volumes, dealing respectively with the countries and nations of "Africa," of "Central America, the West Indies, and South America," and of "Australasia," have been successively noticed by us with the high commendation they deserved. The first was edited by the late Mr. Keith-Johnston, who soon afterwards became a lamented victim to the perils of African exploration; the second, by Mr. H. W. Bates, an eminent South American traveller and naturalist; the third, by Mr. A. Russell Wallace, whose zoological researches in the Malay Archipelago are of great value and interest. Mr. Augustus Keane, in each instance, supplied the appendix treating of ethnology; and he has now completed the important task of compiling a fourth volume, which does for the whole continent of Asia, in a style fully equal to that of the preceding volumes, all that had been done for the African, the American, and the Australasian divisions of the globe. The outline plan of these extensive, but minutely detailed, treatises upon the physical and political conditions of the great Continents, is borrowed from a standard German work, Hellwald's "Die Erde und ihre Völker"; but the information, though not altogether fresh and new, has been completed and corrected by the most recent explorations and reports of travellers, and has been re-arranged, to some extent, in a more convenient form. A preface to the volume on "Asia" is contributed by Sir Richard Temple, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, who has carefully revised the whole of the contents of this volume, and has directed the general arrangement of its divisions. These are designed to fall into four main sections—namely, 1, Western Asia, Mohammedan States; 2, Southern Asia, British Political System; 3, Northern Asia, Russian Political System; 4, Eastern Asia, Buddhist States. There is, of course, an introductory chapter, which presents a general survey of Asia; describing its area, extent, and boundaries; the surface relief of the land, with reference to mountain ranges, plains, and valleys; its hydrography, rivers and lakes; its natural divisions, or regions, and its political territorial divisions; their climate, plants, and animals; their human inhabitants, with their towns and districts, highways, civil administration, and social statistics. These branches of inquiry are dealt with, in the same order, with regard to each particular country; for instance, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, Arabia, and Persia, which are the Mohammedan States of Western Asia. Sir Richard Temple, as might be expected of him, has included Afghanistan and Beloochistan, as well as our Indian Empire, within the "British Political System" of Southern Asia. The Northern or Russian system comprises what he terms Caucasus, including Circassia, Georgia, and the Russian part of Armenia; Russian Turkestan, not forgetting Merv; and the vast region of Siberia. The Buddhist States of Eastern Asia, those of the Chinese Empire, Japan, Indo-China (with Burmah and Siam), and Malacca, form the subject of the fourth and last Section. This general division of so vast a theme might appear a convenient help to the geographical and historical imagination. We doubt, however, its being capable of standing a rigid scientific scrutiny, with regard to any order of facts; while those of mere contemporary politics, which are liable to shift and change at different periods, cannot be deemed a fit basis for thorough study of the essential conditions of Asia. India, for example, might at one time have been reckoned among the Buddhist, at another time among the Mohammedan States; and many persons are now in fear that the Russian System will soon get far into Western Asia, as the Mohammedan System formerly over-ran the North under the Tartar Empire. Nevertheless, for the uses of the present day, as a companion to the maps and the newspaper, this treatise, in the shape that Sir Richard Temple has designed or approved, is manifestly serviceable; and its detailed statements are well up to the latest reports concerning such matters as have recently undergone special investigation or actual modification. The Russo-Persian frontier, the Russo-Chinese frontier, the late explorations of Tartary, and those of Thibet, the labours of the Palestine Fund Committee, and the amazing revolution of Japanese laws and customs, are discussed in their proper place. The volume is furnished with a number of coloured maps, and is further ornamented with a great variety of small woodcuts.

The narrative of travel and observation during *Six Months in Persia*, by Mr. Edward Stack, of the Bengal Civil Service (two vols., Sampson Low and Co.), does not lead us over any new ground, but serves to refresh our acquaintance with a country lying rather out of the ordinary route of tourists in the East. The author is one of those Anglo-Indian gentlemen on their way home to Europe, who have preferred a slow and toilsome overland journey for the sake of extended personal experience and knowledge gathered at first hand, to the speedy and commodious transit by the Suez Canal. All the Mussulman world of Western Asia has considerable political interest for the majority of intelligent Englishmen who cherish any ideas, rightly or wrongly conceived, regarding the probable course of affairs in that quarter of the globe, which must often press on the official mind in India. Mr. Stack's views are moderate and sensible, and the candour of his admissions, with his manifest friendliness and goodwill to the foreign nation, is agreeable to an impartial home reader. He finds plenty of misgovernment in Persia, and confesses to have felt "a casual touch of regret that our rule is not there." This feeling is not that of ambition or desire of aggrandisement for the British dominion. It is the more creditable sentiment of an expert and faithful administrative workman; "there is so much to be done," he says, "in the way of governing, of reducing things to order." It is one of the characteristics of our countrymen abroad to make this remark; and to wish that every other country had its good police, its good roads and railways, its towns kept clean and in good repair, its mining, manufacturing, and farming concerns as well managed as our own. We cannot fancy an Englishman going from India into Persia without this wholesome and benevolent notion arising in his mind. But Mr. Stack considers, on the other hand, that it is not for England or for any European Power to undertake the government of that country, which has "a homogeneous nationality," and in which he admires the popular air of independence, owing to the fact that "governors and governed are of the same language and religion, and thoroughly understand each other, whatever causes they may have for mutual complaint." In short, he likes the Persians, and thinks they are, on the whole, better off than the people of India. His anecdotes of their habits and manners, and the descriptions of places—Shiraz, Persopolis, and others in Southern Persia, Ispahan, Teheran, and the shores of the Caspian—are sufficiently interesting to attract the reader, who will be further rewarded with a good deal of solid information.

There is much promise of romantic variety in the title of

Wanderings, South and East, which Mr. Walter Coote has affixed to his entertaining volume, also published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It is the Far South and the Far East, reaching indeed so far round the globe as to return, across the Pacific, to Spanish America, which from our point of geographical prospect should belong to the Far West. Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, and many groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, some of them inhabited by the merest savage folk, compose the first two divisions of Mr. Coote's circumnavigating tour of the world. His account of our Southern Colonies is judiciously brief, seeing that we have frequent reports of their social progress from residents with fuller knowledge. There is fresher description in the New Hebrides, the Santa Cruz, or Melanesian archipelago, the Torres Straits Islands, and the Solomon Islands, and in the French penal station of New Caledonia. Mr. Coote's experiences in this region of the Pacific were of sufficient novelty and interest to be worth printing, and will be found worth reading. His visit to several ports and cities of China and Japan, though he could hardly see anything more than other travellers have noticed and related, occupies five chapters agreeably enough. The last division of this volume is filled with passing notices of Mexico and Central America, Peru and Chile, the La Plata States, and Brazil. There is a multitude of engravings, beside two charts of the ocean voyages, to illustrate these four years' wanderings on so many different shores of the terrestrial globe. The word "Far," in these days of punctual and rapid steam-ship traffic, has come to be of no great practical significance.

Pioneering in the Far East is the title of another volume recently published (W. H. Allen and Co.) in which a Danish gentleman, Mr. Ludvig Helms, has collected his records and reminiscences of Borneo and Bali, of Cambodia and Siam, of China, Japan, and California—thereby, like the writer before mentioned, coming round to the Far West, and finishing with a separate expedition round the North Cape of Europe, to the Russian White Sea. The juxtaposition of such widely distant countries is enough to take away one's breath. It should, however, be explained that the voyages of Mr. Ludvig Helms were performed at different periods of his life, the first in 1846, the last in 1878, usually in his work as a mineralogist, especially in quest of quicksilver and antimony, or in other business pursuits. Much of the information that he obtained may probably now be out of date, but the painstaking accuracy of his observations is not the less commendable; and the book seems to have substantial merits in its own particular line.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The following are the principal points in which changes have been made in the examination system of the Society of Arts since the publication of last year's programme:—1. The examinations in subjects of "Commercial Knowledge" have been renewed. 2. The three subjects, "Clothing," "Cookery," "Housekeeping," &c., will be comprised in a single paper, under the head of "Domestic Economy." The examination in "Health" will be continued under the title of "Sanitary Knowledge." 3. A fee of 2s. 6d. will be required from each candidate in each subject, except practical music, for which special fees are required. 4. No prizes will be given in any subject. 5. Certificates in three classes will be given. 6. The restriction as to the age of the candidates has been removed. 7. An examination will be held in any subject of "Commercial Knowledge," in addition to those already in the programme, for which twenty-five candidates offer themselves, provided the council approve of the subject. The subjects of examination for 1883 will be—1, arithmetic; 2, English (including composition and correspondence, and précis writing); 3, book-keeping; 4, commercial geography and history; 5, shorthand; 6, French; German; 8, Italian; 9, Spanish; 10, political economy; 11, domestic economy; 12, sanitary knowledge; 13, theory of music; 14, practical music. In addition to the above subjects, the society will provide for an examination in any other subject which may fairly be comprised in "commercial knowledge," and of which the council approve, provided that not less than twenty-five candidates are guaranteed for such subject. The examinations in all the subjects, except practical music, will be held on the evenings of Monday, April 9; Tuesday, 10; and Wednesday, 11. The complete programmes can be had upon application to the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

THE METROPOLITAN MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The fixtures for the opening of the winter session at the various medical schools of the metropolis have been made rather earlier than usual this year. Monday, Oct. 2, is the day on which, as at present arranged, all the medical schools will be re-opened. This is the date on which the medical schools of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, and Charing-cross Hospital, respectively, will be opened for the winter session.

At King's College, the winter session of the medical department will open on Monday, Oct. 2, when the distribution of prizes will take place, and an address be given by the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will begin at University College on Oct. 2, when a lecture will be given by Mr. Marcus Beck, M.S., M.B.

At St. Thomas's Hospital the introductory address on the opening day (Oct. 2) will be given by Dr. Sharkey.

The session 1882-3 will begin at the London Hospital and Medical College on the same date. An introductory address will be given and will be followed by a conversazione, to which all past and present students are invited.

Dr. Herbert Watney will open the session of St. George's Hospital Medical School on Oct. 2.

At the Middlesex Hospital Medical School Mr. R. W. Lyell will give the opening lecture on the same day; and after its delivery the prizes awarded during the previous winter and summer sessions will be distributed.

Dr. Chambers will give the address at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington; and at the Westminster Hospital an address by Dr. D. Haviland Hall will be followed by the distribution of prizes—Oct. 2 being the date fixed for the opening of the session at both hospitals.

Major-General Burnaby, M.P., will take the chair at the opening of the winter session of the Royal Veterinary College on Monday, Oct. 2, when an introductory address will be given by Professor Axe.

The last Act passed was to amend the Lunacy Regulation Acts. It has immediate operation, and is to be construed with the Lunacy Regulation Acts of 1853 and 1862. The Lord Chancellor is now to have power in cases where the property does not exceed £2000 instead of £1000 in value, or £100 a year. By the fourth section all Chancery lunatics are to be visited twice a year, with a proviso that every lunatic resident in a private house shall during the two years next following inquisition be so visited at least four times in every year.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BERKELEY.

The Right Honourable Thomas Moreton Fitzhardinge, *de jure*



sixth Earl of Berkeley, though he did not assume the title, died on the 27th ult. at his residence, Cranford, Middlesex. He was born Oct. 19, 1796, the son of Frederick Augustus, fifth Earl of Berkeley, by Mary Cole, his wife, and succeeded to the earldom at his father's death. On that event occurring, Aug. 18, 1810, the fifth Earl's eldest son, who then bore the courtesy title of Viscount Dursley, presented a petition for his Writ of Summons as Earl of Berkeley; but, doubts having arisen touching a supposed marriage of 1785, upon which the petitioner's right to the Peerage rested, the petition was referred to the House of Lords, and their Lordships decided that the petitioner (afterwards known as Colonel Berkeley, Lord Segrave, and Earl Fitzhardinge) had failed to make out his claim. By this decision the family honours devolved on the nobleman whose death we record, but who never assumed the title. He received the customary summons to the House of Lords, but always declined to take his seat. He was one of the coheirs to the barony of Braose of Gower—a coheirship which now passes to his niece, Louisa Mary, wife of Major-General Milman. But the earldom of Berkeley and minor honours devolve on his cousin, George Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, eldest surviving son of Admiral Sir George Berkeley and grandson of the fourth Earl. He was born in 1827; and married, in 1860, Cicely, daughter of Count Edouard de Melfort, and has a son, Viscount Dursley.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, BART.

Sir George Baker, third Baronet, of Loventor, Devonshire, died on the 27th ult., at Woodhouse, near Axminster. He was born June 16, 1816, the eldest son of Sir Frederick Francis Baker, Bart., F.R.S., by Harriet, his wife, younger daughter of Sir John Simeon, Bart., of Grazeley. He received his education at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1837, and he succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1830. He married first, June 2, 1840, Mary Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Robert Nassau Sutton; which lady died May 6, 1854; and secondly, Nov. 16, 1858, Augusta Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert FitzWygram, Bart. By his first wife he had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Frederick Edward, who assumed the surname of Rhodes, in lieu of Baker by Royal license, in 1878, is the present and fourth Baronet.

BISHOP STEERE.

The Right Rev. Edward Steere, D.D., the missionary of Central Africa, died at Zanzibar on the 27th ult. He was son of Mr. W. Steere, of the Chancery Bar, and was born in 1828. He graduated B.A. at London University in 1847, LL.B. in the following year, and LL.D., as gold medallist, in 1849. He served ministerially in Devonshire and Lincolnshire, and was consecrated Bishop of Central Africa at Westminster Abbey in 1874. Amongst other works, he was author of "A Sketch of the Persecutions under the Roman Emperors," and a history of the Bible and Prayer Book.

MR. SCOTT-MURRAY.

Mr. Charles Robert Scott Scott-Murray, of Danesfield and Hambledon, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., and, in 1852, High Sheriff of that county, died on the 27th ult., at Bournemouth. He was born, Dec. 28, 1818, the eldest son of the late Mr. Charles Scott Murray, of Danesfield, by Augusta Eliza, his wife, widow of Mr. John Buller, M.P., and grandson of Charles Murray (fourth son of John Murray, of Philiphaugh), by Eliza, his wife, sister of Mr. Robert Scott, of Danesfield. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and sat in Parliament, on the Conservative interest, from 1841 to 1845, for the county of Buckingham. He married, Sept. 17, 1846, the Hon. Amelia Charlotte Fraser, daughter of Thomas Alexander, fourteenth Lord Lovat, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Hon. Heys Turnour, second son of Edward, third Earl Winterton, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-eight.

Lady Reynolds (Eliza Anne), widow of Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, G.C.B., and third daughter of Mr. M. Dick, of Pitkerro, county Forfar, and Richmond Hill, Surrey, on the 28th ult., aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. Pascoe Grenfell Hill, B.A., Rector of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr and St. Nicholas Acons, in London, on the 28th ult., at his rectory in Finsbury-square, aged eighty-eight.

Mr. Henry Harrington Molyneux Seel, Richmond Herald, third son of the late Major Thomas Molyneux Seel, of Huyton Hey, Lancashire, by Agnes, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, Bart., on the 31st ult., aged forty-three.

Major-General John Norman Maclean, of the Madras Army (retired) on the 29th ult., at St. Michael's-place, Brighton, aged fifty-three. He was last surviving son of Mr. Hugh Maclean, of Coll, Argyllshire; entered the Army in 1846, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1877.

The Hon. Charles James Trench, next brother of Frederick-Mason, second Lord Ashtown, on the 31st ult., at his residence in Merrion-square, Dublin, aged seventy-six. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and was appointed Chairman of the County of Dublin in 1860.

Lady Louisa Tenison, widow of Colonel King Tenison, of Kilonan Castle, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon, and eldest sister of Thomas George, present Earl of Lichfield, at Trieste, on the 27th ult., aged sixty-three. She published, some years since, "Sketches in the East."

The Right Hon. Sophia Penelope, Dowager Countess of Ilchester, widow of William George, first Lord Hylton, on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship, who was in her sixty-first year, was second daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart., and was married, first, in 1857, to the late Earl of Ilchester; and secondly, in 1867, to the late Lord Hylton. She had no issue.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles-Anne-Law de Montmorency, Royal Engineers, at Biarritz, on the 26th ult. He was son of Mr. Hervey Frances de Montmorency, by his wife, Dorothea Anne, daughter of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, of Carigonan; and grandson of Lieut.-Colonel Raymond Hervey de Montmorency, M.P., who was nephew of the first Viscount Frankfort.

Mr. Charles Frederick Thruston, of Talgarth Hall, in the county of Merioneth, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1860, formerly in 90th Light Infantry, on the 26th ult., aged fifty-

eight. He was son of the late Captain Charles Thomas Thruston, R.N., of Pennal, in the county of Merioneth, by Frances, his first wife, daughter and heiress of Mr. Lewis, Edwards, of Talgarth Hall.

Lady Havelock (Hannah Shepherd), widow of Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow renown, on the 25th ult., in Kensington Park-gardens. Her Ladyship was born in 1809, the elder daughter of the Rev. Joshua Marshman, D.D., of Serampore; married, Feb. 9, 1829, the distinguished General Sir Henry Havelock, and was left a widow Nov. 24, 1857. Shortly after—viz., Jan. 18, 1858, a Royal Warrant conferred on her the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her husband survived and been created a Baronet. A pension of £1000 was also assigned to her. Lady Havelock had four sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest is the present Major-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, Bart., V.C., C.B.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of the County of Edinburgh (dated the 10th ult.), of the will (dated Nov. 23, 1881) of Mrs. Margaret Barton, late of No. 14, Clarendon-crescent, Edinburgh, who died on June 4 last, granted to Daniel Fitzgerald Pakenham Barton, the son, the executor nominate, was sealed in London on the 18th ult., the inventory of the personal estate in England and Scotland stating the value at over £208,000.

The will (dated July 12, 1880) of Mrs. Eleanor Ballantine, late of No. 50, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, who died on the 3rd ult., at Margate, was proved on the 16th ult. by William Henry Walter Ballantine, the husband of the deceased, and the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £69,000. The testatrix gives and bequeaths all the property over which she has any power of disposition or appointment to her husband.

The will (dated Sept. 12, 1879) of Miss Maria Marjoribanks, late of No. 15, Sussex-square, Hyde Park, who died on July 20 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Lord Tweedmouth, the brother, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £34,000. The testatrix leaves legacies to her brother, sisters, the widow of her brother Edward, nephews, and others, and also to servants; and the residue of her property to her sisters, Miss Emma Marjoribanks and Miss Laura Marjoribanks.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1881), with a codicil (dated May 20, 1882), of the Rev. William Henry Drew, formerly Professor of Mathematics in King's College, London, late of Park House, Maida-hill West, who died on July 14 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Cornelius Neale Dalton, Cecil Clare Marston Dale, and Cecil Campbell Drew, the son, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to more than £32,000. The testator's wife being already amply provided for under the will of her father and under settlement, he only leaves her his leasehold residence, Park House, with the household furniture and effects, and his horses and carriages; to his son William Wilson Drew his freehold house at Sutton; and legacies to his executors, Mr. Dalton and Mr. Dale. The residue of his property is to be divided between his five children.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1879) with a codicil (dated Feb. 9, 1881) of the Rev. Nicholas George Charrington, late of Hawkey Lodge, Sutton, Surrey, who died on July 6 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by Henry Boyer, the acting executor, the value of the personal estate being over £27,000. The testator leaves £200 and all his furniture, plate, jewellery, and household effects to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ashmore Charrington; £100 to each of his executors who shall prove his will; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his children, as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Dec. 16, 1878) of Captain William Conway-Gordon, retired Bengal Army, late of Southsea, who died on June 7 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by Francis Ingram Conway-Gordon, the son, Sir Thomas Erskine May, K.C.B., and George Loughton, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testator leaves one moiety of his property to his son Francis Ingram, and the other moiety upon trust for his son Lewis.

The will (dated Oct. 31, 1881) of Mr. Christopher Cooke, late of No. 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Arthur Ranken Ford and Edward Ward, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £14,000. The testator bequeaths £10 each to the Society of Arts, the Cornwall Infirmary, Truro; the Hampshire County Hospital, the Truro Diocesan Fund, the National Life-Boat Institution, the Cabmen's Refuge, Soho-square; King's College Hospital, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and a capital sum to produce £5 per annum for the benefit of the poor of each of the parishes of Swalecliffe, New Alresford, and St. Wendron.

The will (dated June 14, 1881), with a codicil (dated Dec. 2 following), of Sir Robert Michael Laffan, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Bermuda, who died on March 22 last, was proved in London on the 1st ult. by Dame Emma Laffan, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding £12,000. The testator gives £2000 to his son, Robert Stuart de Courcy, and the residue of his property to his wife.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1872), with eleven codicils, of Madame Madeline Euphrasie Chomel, late of No. 5, Quai Voltaire, Paris, who died on Jan. 30 last, was proved in London on the 18th ult. by Germain Collard, the attorney of Gustave Meurinne, the sole executor, the personal estate in England amounting to over £12,000. Subject to legacies given to servants, and some special dispositions and extra portions in favour of certain of her grandchildren, the whole of testatrix's property is to be divided in thirds among the three branches of her family.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Tez (Manchester).—Thanks for the problem. We regret to hear of the loss you have sustained.

A R S (Uttuxeter).—Your analysis of the "Northumbrian" end game is correct.

W J H (Leeds).—The problem is not without merit, but it is too simple in conception for our readers. We do not examine problems unless they are depicted on diagrams.

A F (Brighton).—The Knight has not the power of taking a Pawn en passant; that movement is the peculiar privilege of the Pawn.

PILGRIM (Preston).—Look at No. 2010 again.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2006 and 2007 received from E L Drexel (Boston, U.S.A.), John Perkins, A R Street, and Harry Bristow; of Mr. Crane's Problem from A R Street, Hereford, and Irene (Dover).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2008 received from John Perkins, Shadforth, H Yousoulian (Constantinople), J A B, S W Mann, Emile Frau, Harry Bristow, and Jumbo.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2009 received from John Perkins, A Launder, Blair Hamilton Cochrane, Jumbo, M R C V S (Ottley), L Beckwith, New Forest, Emile Frau, Pilgrim, Harry Bristow, Donald Mackay, Gyp, and E Loudon.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2010 received from H B, Tez (Manchester), Fleet Street, John Perkins, E L G, Plevna, L Sharswood, C L Cox, L Greenaway, G W Law, P C W Earle, J G Anstee, Fitzwarine, Aaron Harper, W Biddle, H Reeve, E Casella (Paris), O Funder (Ghent), Blair Hamilton Cochrane, Jumbo, Hereford, N S Harris, R L Southwell, F Ferris, C W Wilson, E E H, Cuddle, A Chapman, P Cox, C C M (Dundee), Schumucke, F Johnston, J R (Edinburgh), Cant, A B Palmer, R T Kempe, M O'Halloran, W Dewse, A Wigmore, R Jessop, James Dobson, Shadforth, Snutch, E J Winter Wood, George R Percival, A H Mann, Donald Mackay, Gyp, P W Clementson, Bosworth, E Loudon, W Harry Ridgway, Julia Short, A R Street, C W Croakey, Norman Rumbelow, J Hall, Dr F St, Ernest Sharswood, B Reynolds, and R M Pearce.

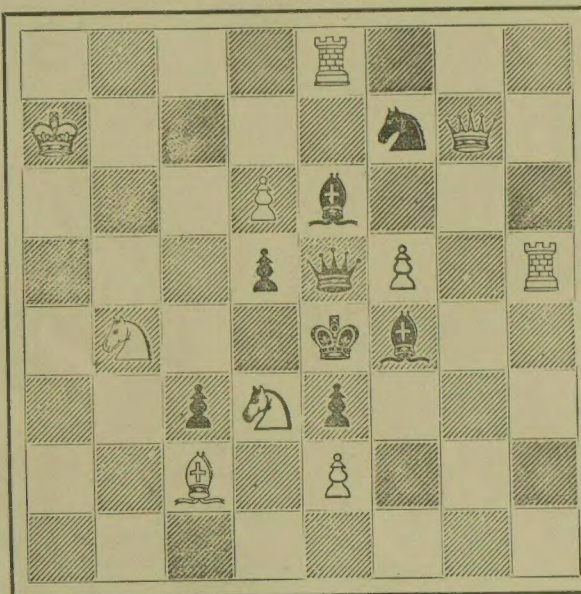
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE LEIGHON PRIZE PROBLEM received from E L G, Plevna, Hereford, R H Brooks, J A B, C S Wood, Schumucke, E J Winter Wood, Pilgrim, A R Street, Norman Rumbelow, Snutch, and C W Croakey.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2009.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to Kt 2nd | K to Q 5th* |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 2nd (oh) | K moves |
| 3. Q mates accordingly. | |

* The variations springing from Black's play should be obvious to the student.

PROBLEM No. 2012.
By GEORGE F. L. BERTHOUME.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played at Mr. Gastineau's garden party in July last, Mr. CHAPPELL and another consulting against Mr. MACDONNELL.

(Philidor's Defence.)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| WHITE (Allies). | BLACK (Mr. M.). | WHITE (Allies). | BLACK (Mr. M.). |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 16. Kt takes Kt | R takes Kt |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 17. B to B 3rd | Q to K sq |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 18. B takes R | Q takes B |
| 4. Q takes P | P to Q R 3rd | The exchange is a "Greek gift" to White, for Black now obtains a fine attack. | |
| 5. B to Q B 4th | | 19. Castles (Q R) | Kt to K 4th |
| 6. B to K 3rd, with the view of retreating the Queen to Q 2nd when attacked by the adverse Q Kt, is better than the move in the text. | Kt to Q B 3rd | 20. Q to K 2nd | Kt to Kt 2nd |
| 7. Q to Q sq | B to K 2nd | 21. P to K B 4th | Kt to B 5th |
| 8. Q to B 3rd | Kt to B 3rd | 22. Q to B 2nd | P to Kt 5th |
| 9. B to K 3rd | Castles | 23. P takes P | Q takes P |
| 10. P to R 3rd | B to Q 2nd | 24. Kt to Kt 3rd | Q to R 5th |
| A transposition of this and his eleventh move seems preferable. | | From this point to the end Black plays with his usual force and precision. | |
| White's precautions on this and the other side of the board, look very like waste of time. | | 25. P to Q 4th | Necessary, to protect the K Kt P. |
| 11. B to K 2nd | P to Q Kt 4th | 26. R to Q 3rd | Compulsory, but unavailing. |
| 12. Q to Q 2nd | R to Kt sq | 27. B to B 3rd | P to Q B 4th |
| 13. Kt to Q 4th | Q to B sq | 28. K R to Q sq | P to Q 4th |
| 14. P to Kt 4th | R to K sq | 29. B takes P | P takes B |
| 15. P to Kt 5th | B to K B sq | 30. Q takes P | B takes R |
| | Kt takes K P | 31. P takes B | R takes Rt, and White resigned. |

The following suggestions for the establishment of a Metropolitan Chess Association have been sent to us by Mr. Fowler, the honorary secretary of the Kentish Town Chess Club. We have pleasure in giving them publicity, and shall be glad to aid the project in every way in our power:—

1. That the Metropolitan Clubs form an Association, to be called the Metropolitan Chess Association.
2. That during the winter season such clubs as form the association play two matches with each other.
3. That a subscription from each club go to form a fund to be devoted to providing a challenge cup, which shall become the property of the club declared the winner two successive seasons, the secretary or some other member of the winning club to hold the same. A second prize might also be awarded.
4. That a tournament be arranged some time during the season for a prize or prizes, the competitors to be representatives of each club forming the association and known as amateurs.
5. That the committee of such association be composed of one member of each club, who shall frame rules for the guidance of all the clubs in the association.
6. That a provisional committee, composed of the secretary of each club, meet as early as possible, say at the date of next meeting of secretaries, in September.

The secretaries of the metropolitan clubs will kindly favour me with their views on the subject. There are other considerations resulting from the formation of such an association, but they can be discussed at the first meeting of the provisional committee.

The annual meeting of secretaries of the metropolitan district chess clubs will be held at the "Four Swans" tavern, Bishopsgate Within, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of arranging club matches during the ensuing season.

At the monthly meeting of the committee of the City Club, Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the president, in the chair, Captain Mackenzie was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. At the same meeting fourteen subscribing members were elected, most of them players whose accession to the club will considerably increase its chess force. On the conclusion of business, a social and harmonic party was improvised in the dining-room, in which Captain Mackenzie, Messrs. Macdonnell, Blackburne, Hopper, and most of the officers of the club took part. The health of Captain Mackenzie was drunk with great enthusiasm on the proposal of the president, Mr. H. F. Gastineau. The winter season at this club will be inaugurated by an exhibition of chess sans voir by Mr. Blackburne.

The English Mechanic has just started a game tourney by correspondence. Competitors will be required to pay an entrance fee of 5s., and the prizes will be dependent on the number of entries. Names should be sent at once to Mr. James Piece, Bryn Rhedyn, Llandnogor, Caernarvon.

SUNDAY OUT.

Sunday is such a different thing to different people. A day of rest, a day of pleasure, a day of prayer, a day of change, a day of gloom: it is all these, and ought to be all these—except the last.

To some people it is a day of rest more completely than others, less hard-worked, can understand. There are energetic City men whose "Sunday out" extends only to their gardens, where they lie and do nothing whatever with a content which seems incomprehensible to those who have not crowded such a maximum of exertion into the past six days. Rest is change for the busy; just as going to church, which the young man "about town" finds unutterably dull, is the one excitement of the week to his maiden aunt in her distant village.

A Sunday as little sacred as secular is that spent in large towns by what one may call amateurs of religion, who diligently "do" all the leading churches, ever eager both to hear and to see some new thing in preacher or service. This class, though nowadays unusually large because travelling has become so easy, is not in any way a new one. It was in the same manner exactly that Mr. Pepys, who got some enjoyment out of everything, got a great deal out of his Sabbath. One afternoon, for example—having gone to his parish church before dinner—he tells us that "I went and ranged and ranged about to many churches, among the rest to the Temple, where I heard Dr. Wilkins a little!" ("A little," is exquisite.) He was a keen critic of sermons and of music, and still keener upon the "great company of handsome women," that he saw pretty frequently in church—and indeed out of church, when he was spending his Sunday evening in a way perhaps more in keeping with one's notions of him. This kind of note is not uncommon in his diary: "I to Gray's Inn Walk all alone, and with great pleasure, seeing the fine ladies walk there."

The Sunday devoted really and entirely to religion—the Sabbath of the Puritans—is perhaps less common than of old. I suppose that both the last great religious movements in the Church of England—the High and the Broad—have been on the whole unfavourable to it; only in Scotland still all men abstain from whatever occupation has the least savour of work or of amusement (unless, indeed, the passing of the pint-stoup be included in the latter class). It is known that the Queen, in spite of her extraordinary popularity in Northern Britain, gave serious offence by allowing herself to be rowed across a lake on a Sunday; and, conversely, one may prove the curious lack of anything to do on the Sabbath in Scotch cities by the immense crowd always assembled in the Edinburgh station, merely to see the Sunday evening trains off.

I recollect being very much amused by a little Scotch boy, perhaps six years old, who was driving round the Pentlands with me one Sunday afternoon. I was unconsciously, and very softly, whistling—most likely, ploughboy-fashion, "for want of thought"—and my little friend looked at me for some time, seriously, but in silence. Then, resolving that my salvation was more important than an over-strained politeness, he plucked up spirit and said, "Ye're whistlin'." I allowed the fact, but asked why he considered it noteworthy. With a gravity awful in one so young he replied, "Dinna ye ken t's the Sawbath?"

From the day of restrictions dreaded by the stranger in the North, to the "Sunday out" of the class who have originated the term—the English servant-girl—is a great step: from a deep ennui to the brightest of conceivable pleasures. Mistresses complain of the eagerness of their servants to go out; but complaints against a feeling so perfectly natural surely show a want of imagination. Cannot they understand the exquisite delight of every holiday to a girl, young and maybe pretty, who is breathing the close indoor air, and subject to another's will for, say, thirteen days together, from morning till night? The entirely reversed position must be such a joy; the drinking in the fresh air, seeing new sights all round, wearing one's brightest and most treasured clothes, and, instead of being ordered about, ruling—more or less absolutely—the young man one "walks with!" To any one not in the habit of running over at will to Paris or to Rome, the width of range given to the London servant girl by her free choice between Hampstead-heath and Battersea Park is an empire of delight: it gives the feeling of unbounded liberty which is the one essential of happiness. To the buoyant spirit of youth, it is a full and perfect pleasure to ride on the top of a tram—oh blessed tops of trams!—down the Brixton-road; superior to the temptations of Kennington Park as one who knows that the greater acreage and fresher air of Clapham-common are to be had for the waiting!

Country pleasures are different. There is less width of choice in one's movements, with greater enjoyment of society, of gossip and meeting with acquaintances. It is an odd little point that London, which extends the friendly circle of the upper classes, narrows that of servants and their like. When Susanna goes out in Little Toddington, on a Sunday afternoon, probably every other person that she meets knows her by sight as the Thomsons' housemaid: in London, when she had got round the corner, the percentage of passers-by who knew that she lived within ten miles of the spot would have to be expressed by a very small decimal.

And so, in Little Toddington, a much greater share of her pleasure would be made up of scandal, of news good and bad—but principally not the best—about every master and mistress and man and maid servant in the parish; yet here, as in London and Edinburgh and Paris, the bulk of her enjoyment is still her freedom and—that "young man she walks with." This walked-with young man is a great institution, and the Sunday out is his peculiar sphere. He is too often scorned and ignored of mistresses; but he is in reality a proper and rational pleasure, a safeguard and a check, and he ought to be cultivated and encouraged, and made a recognised and responsible being.

The continental Sunday is so very much more "out" for everybody that it is hardly to be known, from any family likeness, as a relation of ours in England; it is, as a rule, merely the great gala-day of the week, upon which theatres and excursion-trains make their chief profits, and when the few certainly do work very hard for the ease of the many. One cannot help thinking that if the Sundays of England and France were each to modify into a little more likeness of the other, both would gain. Many English people would be withheld by some sort of intellectual occupation from utter idleness, and from worse; and surely a little calm, a little quietness and pause for thought, some sort of sacred feeling on such a day, would be an improvement on the ceaseless merry-making that succeeds, in many countries, immediately upon the morning service—with its congregation made up entirely of women. A foreigner staying in London—and the stranger without acquaintances in an English town does certainly get the very worst of it—once described to me the English Sunday as "worse than a fifth-rate funeral." He may have been right; but one cannot help feeling that there is a medium in all things. Sunday, the day of rest as well as of change, the day better than other days and not a mere jolly holiday, is a very good thing if it is decently and pleasantly kept—whether in church, or by a country stream, or upon a Hampstead tram!



THE WAR IN EGYPT: GENERAL VIEW OF ACTION OF AUG. 24 AT MAHUTA.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.